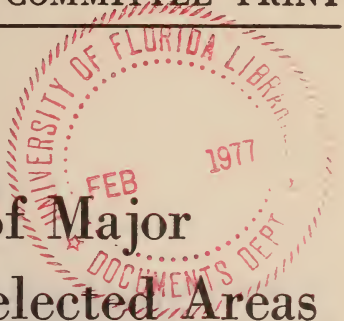
Y4.In 8/16: In 8/5/976-13

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE PRINT

Y4.
+
14-2




# Chronologies of Major Developments in Selected Areas of International Relations

**Cumulative Edition, 1976**

*Arms Control* . . . . . 1
*Energy—International Aspects* . . . . . 19
*Indochina* . . . . . 27
*Middle East* . . . . . 35
*U.S.-Western European Relations* . . . . 79
*U.S.-Soviet-Chinese Relations* . . . . . 95
*Southern Africa* . . . . . 113
*Cyprus* . . . . . 141

81-813—O

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

THOMAS E. MORGAN, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, Wisconsin
L. H. FOUNTAIN, North Carolina
DANTE B. FASCELL, Florida
CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., Michigan
ROBERT N. C. NIX, Pennsylvania
DONALD M. FRASER, Minnesota
BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, New York
LEE H. HAMILTON, Indiana
LESTER L. WOLFF, New York
JONATHAN B. BINGHAM, New York
GUS YATRON, Pennsylvania
ROY A. TAYLOR, North Carolina
MICHAEL HARRINGTON, Massachusetts
LEO J. RYAN, California
DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR., Michigan
CARDISS COLLINS, Illinois
STEPHEN J. SOLARZ, New York
HELEN S. MEYNER, New Jersey
DON BONKER, Washington
GERRY E. STUDDS, Massachusetts

WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, Michigan
EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, Illinois
PAUL FINDLEY, Illinois
JOHN H. BUCHANAN, JR., Alabama
J. HERBERT BURKE, Florida
PIERRE S. DU PONT, Delaware
CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR., Ohio
EDWARD G. BIESTER, JR., Pennsylvania
LARRY WINN, JR., Kansas
BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, New York
TENNYSON GUYER, Ohio
ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO, California

JOHN J. BRADY, JR., *Chief of Staff*
JOHN H. SULLIVAN, *Senior Staff Consultant*

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price $1.65

# FOREWORD

The need for up-to-date factual information about international events and developments is implicit in the legislative responsibility of the Committee on International Relations and, indeed, of the Congress itself.

To help fill that need, the committee through the years has published a variety of documents which catalog world happenings in chronological order. For the most part those chronologies have been prepared for the committee by the Foreign Affairs Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

Unfortunately, past chronologies proved to be of limited usefulness because they appeared annually or even less frequently. The clear requirement was for information which was relatively current and available for ready reference.

As a result, the committee has requested the Foreign Affairs Division to prepare for it *monthly* chronologies of significant international events in a few selected areas of particular interest. Currently, these areas are: arms control, energy, Indochina, the Middle East, U.S.-Western European relations, U.S.-Soviet-Chinese relations, Southern Africa, and Cyprus. Chronologies are submitted to the committee in the first workweek following the month covered, and are published by the committee each month in a cumulative edition for the period beginning January 1 of the current calendar year.

Analysts are cited in a footnote at the beginning of each chronology.

A new document will be begun in January 1977. At that time the areas to be covered will be reviewed in order to determine if new topics should be selected, or old topics eliminated.

Through these constantly updated chronologies it is hoped that a substantial amount of current, pertinent information can be provided to committee members and other interested Members of Congress.

THOMAS E. MORGAN,
*Chairman, Committee on International Relations.*

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/chsofma00libr

## ARMS CONTROL [1]

*January 1*—The *New York Times* reported that an article in *Pravda* denied that the Soviet Union had been violating the Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement of 1972 and contended that the Soviet Union was not to blame for any delay in achieving further strategic arms limitations.

*January 4*—The *New York Times* reported that as a result of secret negotiations in London, seven nuclear exporting countries (the United States, the Soviet Union, France, West Germany, Great Britain, Canada, and Japan) were near agreement on improving safeguards in importing countries to prevent diversion of peaceful nuclear activities to military use.

*January 14*—Secretary of State Kissinger held a press conference, where he announced that he would be going to Moscow to discuss the strategic arms limitations talks (SALT) and the situation in Angola. He said that the United States had received assurances from the Soviets that they were "prepared to modify their last position" at SALT.

*January 14*—In an address to the Pugwash Conference of International Scientists, Indian Prime Minister Gandhi said that India would not give up nuclear explosions as experiments in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

*January 18*—As reported in the *New York Times,* an article in *Pravda* indicated that the Soviet Union considered achievement of a new SALT agreement essential to continuing good United States-Soviet relations.

*January 19*—The Senate Government Operations Committee opened hearings on the export of nuclear technology and its possible contribution to nuclear weapons proliferation. The first chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, David Lilienthal, testified and suggested a temporary embargo on U.S. exports until an agreement could be concluded to ensure control over proliferation. Hearings were also held on January 20, 29, and 30.

*January 21*—In his annual budget message to the Congress, the President called for a rise in the defense budget for fiscal 1977 to reverse an inflationary erosion in U.S. defense programs. He projected a rise in outlays representing an annual 2 percent growth over the next 5 years. The budget proposed no new major weapons programs for fiscal 1977, although it did plan for production of the new B–1 strategic bomber.

*January 22*—In Moscow, Secretary of State Kissinger ended 2 days of talks with Soviet leaders on proposals to break the stalemate in SALT.

*January 23*—In Brussels, Secretary of State Kissinger met with NATO officials and discussed his recently concluded talks with the Soviet Union. He said that the new SALT proposals presented "prospects for reduc-

[1] Prepared by Leneice N. Wu, Analyst in International Relations.

tions" in strategic nuclear weapons. Press reports indicated that the Soviets had proposed a lowering of the Vladisvostok ceiling of 3,400 to 2,200 strategic nuclear delivery vehicles.

*January 23*—The People's Republic of China conducted a nuclear test explosion in the atmosphere with a yield of less than 20 kilotons.

*January 28*—The strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) reconvened in Geneva.

*January 29*—During hearings before the Senate Government Operations Committee, a State Department witness said that South Korea had canceled plans to buy a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant from France. Subsequently, the *New York Times* reported that an unnamed Korean official attributed the cancellation to American pressures to discourage the purchase.

*January 30*—During hearings before the Senate Government Operations Committee, General Accounting Office investigators testified that there was no evidence to prove that International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards had prevented diversion of material from peaceful nuclear facilities to weapons development.

*January 31*—The *Baltimore Sun* reported that seven nuclear exporting countries had reached agreement on uniform standards for sale of peaceful nuclear facilities and fuel. The text of the agreement is secret.

*February 1*—In an appearance on "Face the Nation," Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that the United States should spend enough on defense to maintain a "rough equivalence" with the Soviet Union. He maintained that the U.S. defense budget had been held as low as possible and that further spending would be necessary if SALT failed.

*February 3*—In a report to the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, the Pentagon's Research Director, Malcolm Currie, said that the United States had underestimated the Soviet research and development effort. He also disclosed that the Soviets had been testing a maneuverable reentry vehicle (MARV) for submarine launched missiles and may be developing them for their land-based missile force. MARV is regarded as the next generation of strategic weapons succeeding multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRV's).

*February 3*—The *New York Times* reported that, under the arms control impact statement provision of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act (Public Law 94–141), the Defense Department was considering 20 possible weapons programs which might fall under the new requirement. Reportedly, the Department of Defense and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) would submit their views to the National Security Council (NSC), which would submit the reports to Congress.

*February 3*—In a speech in San Francisco, Secretary of State Kissinger said that in the absence of a SALT agreement the United States might have to spend $20 billion for expanding its strategic weapons programs, such as the B–1 bomber and the Trident submarine program. He also called "irresponsible" the charges that the administration had tolerated SALT violations and denied that this would occur.

***February 6***—In a news conference, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said that air-launched cruise missiles could be useful in enhancing U.S. strategic bomber capability.

***February 7***—In testimony before the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, Secretary of State Kissinger urged Congress to approve legislation to expand U.S. uranium enrichment facilities, whether government or private, and he later told reporters the expansion was necessary to meet foreign competition in fuel exports.

***February 8***—In an interview in the *Christian Science Monitor*, President Ford said that he was optimistic about the outcome of SALT II and that the United States planned to submit "some suggestions for agreement within the next month."

***February 10***—Air Force Secretary Thomas Reed said that the air-launched cruise missiles might not be effective against Soviet air defenses but would be useful until the U.S. B–1 bomber was fully deployed. He stated that the missile should not be limited by SALT.

***February 12***—Senator William Proxmire announced that a coalition of 25 public interest groups were organizing to lobby against the B–1 bomber. Proxmire pledged to propose an amendment in the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee to strike requested funds for the plane.

***February 12***—In Nevada, the United States conducted an underground nuclear weapon test.

***February 15***—The *Washington Post* reported that in Moscow, U.S. and Soviet negotiators were meeting daily to establish limitations on peaceful nuclear explosions under the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty. The treaty is scheduled to go into effect March 31, 1976.

***February 16***—The Senate approved an amendment to S. 2662, the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act, which provides $1 million to the IAEA for safeguards of nuclear facilities.

***February 24***—The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Arms Control concluded 2 days of hearings concerning the secret agreement among nuclear supplier nations. Administration testimony revealed that an important element of the agreement is the application of safeguards to states which are not parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The details of the agreement are contained in exchanges of letters among the governments involved.

***February 24***—The *New York Times* reported that in an interview the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), William Anders, said that a U.S. embargo on the export of nuclear materials and technology would be "irrational and counterproductive." He said that there would be greater risk of nuclear weapons proliferation if individual nations were forced by a moratorium on exports to develop their own nuclear facilities.

***February 25***—During a visit to Ottawa, Pakistani Prime Minister Bhutto rejected suggestions by Canada that that country have a role in determining safeguards over a nuclear reactor which Pakistan is purchasing from France. The Canadian negotiations concern fuel supply and technical assistance.

***February 25***—Senators Kennedy, Humphrey, and Javits introduced Senate Resolution 399, proposing a United States-Soviet moratorium on flight testing of cruise missiles until a SALT agreement is concluded.

***February 26***—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that talks on U.S. supply of peaceful nuclear facilities to Iran had stalled because of Iran's rejection of U.S. conditions attached to the sale.

***February 29***—The *New York Times* reported that at the nuclear suppliers' conference, France and West Germany had rejected U.S. requests to halt the export of nuclear fuel reprocessing plants.

***February 29***—A study released by two private arms control groups ("World Military and Social Expenditures, 1976") concluded that world military spending had risen to almost $300 billion annually and was increasing most rapidly in developing countries.

***March 1***—At the United Nations, the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference reconvened for its 1976 series of meetings.

***March 2***—The Natural Resources Defense Council, the Sierra Club and the Union of Concerned Scientists filed a joint petition with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission calling for a ban on the export of 40,000 pounds of uranium to India on the grounds that it would contribute to nuclear weapons proliferation.

***March 5***—The Air Force announced that its air-launched cruise missile (ALCM) had been successfully flight tested for the first time on that day.

***March 9***—The *Washington Post* reported that the Navy had stopped work on its submarine launched cruise missile (SLCM) prototype on the previous day. Two weeks earlier, the first flight test of the missile had failed.

***March 9***—In testimony before the Senate Government Operations Committee, Secretary of State Kissinger said the United States was making the "strongest representations" to nuclear suppliers to halt the export of potentially dangerous nuclear facilities to sensitive areas such as Pakistan. He rejected the suggestion that the United States should join with the Soviet Union in a ban on exporting enriched uranium to countries which would not meet minimum safeguards.

***March 9***—The President sent a message to the Congress requesting supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1976, the transition quarter, and fiscal year 1977, for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

***March 10***—The *New York Times* reported that Canada and India had signed an agreement in which Canada would resume assistance to India, including some nuclear fuel, in exchange for an Indian pledge that none of the Canadian-supplied reactors in that country would be used to develop a nuclear explosive.

***March 11***—Congressman Clarence Long announced he had introduced legislation to create a House Select Committee on Nuclear Exports and Nuclear Proliferation.

***March 14***—The *Boston Globe* reported that in the latest American SALT proposal, it had been suggested that the issues concerning the U.S. cruise missiles and the Soviet Backfire bombers be deferred until a later round of talks in order to conclude an agreement based on the Vladivostok principles.

***March 14***—The *New York Times* reported that, according to European diplomatic sources, a follow-up conference of the nuclear suppliers had been tentatively scheduled for June 1976, in London and would include the original six members and the Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, East Germany and Poland.

***March 15***—The *Washington Post* reported a disclosure by Arthur Kranish, editor of "Science Trends," that he had learned from the CIA that Israel has from 10 to 20 nuclear weapons available for use. On March 16, the Israeli Embassy denied the allegation and said it would not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons in the Middle East.

***March 15***—In a closed hearing, the Arms Control Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard testimony from George Vest, Director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, on nuclear weapons nonproliferation, including a report on the nuclear suppliers conference.

***March 15***—The United States conducted an underground nuclear weapons test in Nevada.

***March 17***—In Nevada, the United States conducted two separate underground nuclear test explosions.

***March 18***—The *New York Times* reported that, according to high Administration officials, United States and Soviet negotiators had almost completed an agreement on peaceful nuclear explosions, in connection with the Threshold Test Ban Treaty signed by the two countries in July 1974.

***March 22***—In Paris, French and Libyan officials signed an agreement under which France will build a nuclear power plant in Libya. The French made it clear that no weapons-producing facilities would be provided.

***March 25***—The Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs of the House International Relations Committee concluded a series of hearings on U.S. policy toward first use of nuclear weapons. (Earlier hearings had been held on March 16, 18, and 23.)

***March 25***—The *New York Times* reported that because of strained United States-Soviet relations over problems such as Angola, the chances of a U.S. visit by Soviet party leader Brezhnev seemed less likely, even if a SALT agreement were concluded. Reportedly, the United States was still awaiting a Soviet reply to American SALT proposals, forwarded earlier in the month.

***March 26***—Senator John Tunney introduced a resolution calling on the President to suspend a proposed transfer of enriched uranium to India until a public hearing could be held by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

***March 29***—In remarks at the Pentagon, President Ford pledged to veto any defense spending bill which he thought would be inadequate for U.S. national security.

***March 30***—ACDA Director Ikle testified in a closed session of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

***March 31***—The State Department and the White House issued an announcement that the United States and the Soviet Union expected to complete negotiations to limit peaceful nuclear explosions within the next several

weeks. The talks were an outgrowth of the 1974 Threshold Test Ban treaty limiting weapons tests only; the earlier agreement had been scheduled to go into effect on March 31, 1976, an action which apparently was deferred pending the outcome of the negotiations limiting peaceful nuclear explosions.

***March 31***—ACDA released its annual publication on world military expenditures and arms trade which stated that in 1974, the dollar value of U.S. conventional weapons sales was higher than any other country and that the Soviet Union exceeded the United States in overall weapons spending.

***March 31***—State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said that the Soviet Union had replied to the latest U.S. SALT proposal. No further details were disclosed.

***April 2***—The Soviet Ministry of Defense newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* said that U.S. acquisition of the cruise missile would make it impossible for a new SALT treaty to be concluded.

***April 2***—France conducted an underground test explosion of a nuclear device.

***April 4***—*Time* magazine reported that in October 1973, Israel assembled 13 nuclear weapons for possible use during the ongoing conflict at that time.

***April 6***—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that Australia and New Zealand had persuaded other Pacific countries not to pursue discussions of a South Pacific nuclear free zone.

***April 9***—The House rejected an amendment to the defense procurement authorization bill which sought to prohibit flight testing of MARVs, a weapon which has implications for SALT. The House approved the bill.

***April 9***—The United States announced that U.S. and Soviet negotiators had completed a proposed text of a treaty which limits the size of peaceful nuclear explosions (PNEs). It was reported that some provision for on-site inspection of PNE sites was included in the terms of the agreement.

***April 10***—The Navy laid the keel for the first Trident submarine.

***April 11***—The *New York Times* reported that SALT was deadlocked and that administration officials were not optimistic that an agreement could be reached before the November elections.

***April 13***—At the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) in Geneva, the United States proposed that there be an arrangement to prohibit further production of chemical weapons and to reduce existing stockpiles, as a first step toward a comprehensive ban.

***April 13***—The *Chicago Tribune* reported that the Soviet Union had accused the United States of violating SALT I in four different areas.

***April 18***—The *New York Times* reported that early in May, negotiators would meet in Tehran to discuss the question of West Germany's supplying nuclear facilities, including fuel enrichment plants and reprocessing facilities, to Iran. (The United States does not export these types of facilities, as a method of discouraging proliferation of nuclear weapons.)

*April 21*—In a speech in Washington, President Ford said that SALT offers "the best hope for sanity in superpower relations."

*April 21*—Senator John Culver announced that the administration had informed him that the United States would not make any initiatives to establish an arms control arrangement in the Indian Ocean, as had been requested in earlier legislation.

*April 22*—Secretary of State Kissinger said in Washington that the administration hoped to conclude a SALT agreement in 1976, although there had been "a certain slowdown in new initiatives" because of the political campaign.

*April 25*—Senator William Proxmire announced that he would make six Senate speeches opposing production of the B–1 bomber, and at his invitation, the Air Force would reply. He said that the Air Force responses would be placed in the Congressional Record.

*April 25*—The *Washington Post* reported that in a recent commentary, the Soviet news agency *Tass* accused the United States of seeking a "unilateral advantage" at SALT through deployment of cruise missiles.

*April 26*—In a speech in St. Louis, ACDA Director Ikle denied that Presidential election politics had delayed a SALT agreement. He said the two countries had drafted a basic text but had failed to agree on some issues dealing with the gray area between strategic and tactical capabilities.

*April 26*—The *Washington Post* reported that in an environmental impact statement released by ERDA the previous week, it was stated that the United States would not restrict uranium exports as long as the purchasing country agreed to safeguards against diversion for weapons purposes. Restricting exports only to NPT parties, the report noted, would drive recipients to other suppliers, whose safeguards might not be as stringent as those of the United States.

*April 26*—The President submitted a request to the Congress for a supplemental appropriation of $322.4 million over the next 2 fiscal years for continued production of Minuteman III ICBMs, which originally had been scheduled to end.

*April 28*—At a hearing before the Joint Committee on Defense Production, former Defense Department official Paul Nitze testified that because of shifts in strategic concepts which take into account the possibility of limited nuclear war, the United States should expand its civil defense efforts. Former presidential adviser Richard Garwin, opposing civil defense expansion, contended that the possibility of controlling a nuclear exchange was dubious.

*April 28*—Both the Senate and the House approved the conference committee version of S. 2662, which seeks to enhance the congressional role in the U.S. foreign military sales program.

*April 29*—In a press conference in Houston, President Ford said that his decision to continue production of Minuteman III missiles was based on the "slowdown" in SALT.

*May 3*—The House approved House Concurrent Resolution 570, calling for prompt conclusion of SALT II, a comprehensive nuclear test ban, and making proposals to strengthen safeguards of nuclear facilities.

*May 5*—In Geneva, the current round of SALT negotiations adjourned until June 2.

*May 5*—The Senate approved Senate Resolution 406 regarding Soviet-American detente, which called for a SALT II agreement and included an amendment stating that no SALT agreement should limit U.S. forces to levels inferior to those of the Soviet Union.

*May 7*—The President vetoed the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act which had contained various new congressional restrictions on the U.S. foreign military sales program.

*May 14*—In an interview, ACDA Director Ikle said that the United States would study the idea of an international nuclear transportation service as an added safeguard for transporting potentially dangerous nuclear materials such as plutonium and enriched uranium. Other proposals to be studied include international depositories for nuclear fuel storage, disposal of wastes and international fuel fabrication units.

*May 17*—The *New York Times* reported that during negotiations on a U.S. sale of nuclear facilities to Iran, the United States had demanded that control of any fuel reprocessing plant in Iran be shared with another country as an added safeguard against diversion of the material to weapons use. (This is a more stringent control than exists now for other U.S. bilateral agreements for cooperation in nuclear facilities. Talks on this issue are continuing.)

*May 18*—The Canadian Foreign Secretary announced that Canada would suspend its nuclear cooperation agreements with India until India accepted the safeguards of all its nuclear facilities, as proposed by Canada, to prevent diversion to weapons use.

*May 20*—The Senate approved an amendment to the military procurement authorization bill which would bar funds from being obligated for the B–1 bomber prior to February 1, 1977.

*May 24*—The administration announced that the Soviet Union had acknowledged that it had committed a technical violation of the SALT I agreement and had moved toward correcting the matter, which involved dismantling certain SLBMs.

*May 24*—In a speech in San Diego, President Ford criticized the Senate action to hold funds for the B–1 bomber until February 1977, and he said that by November 1, he would decide whether to move forward with production of the plane.

*May 24*—Japan ratified the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

*May 26*—The Senate defeated an amendment to the military procurement bill which would have deleted funds for continued production of Minuteman III missiles; supplemental funding had been requested as a hedge against a failure at SALT. The bill passed the Senate on the same day.

*May 27*—A subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on the proposed sale by General Electric of nuclear reactors to South Africa.

*May 28*—In simultaneous ceremonies in Moscow and Washington, Soviet party leader Brezhnev and President Ford signed a treaty which sets a ceiling of 150 kilotons on an individual underground peaceful nuclear explosion. Characterized by a 5-year duration, the treaty provides for some onsite inspection of test sites under certain circumstances.

*May 29*—In Paris, the Iranian Prime Minister said that Iran did not intend to build nuclear weapons from the plants to be built in that country by France. During his visit, the official had signed contracts for two French-supplied nuclear facilities.

*May 29*—It was announced in South Africa that the contract for the country's nuclear power plant would be awarded to a French company. Negotiations with a United States-Dutch consortium, originally thought to be chosen for supplying the plant, had been suspended.

*May 30*—A study prepared by the Congressional Budget Office concluded that the U.S. foreign military sales program saved U.S. military costs $560 million last year.

*June 1*—The Nuclear Suppliers Conference, with 11 countries participating, reconvened in London.

*June 2*—In Geneva, SALT II reconvened after a month of recess.

*June 4*—During a Habitat Forum Conference in Vancouver, it was announced that Cuba would receive a nuclear power reactor from the Soviet Union.

*June 5*—The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* accused the Ford administration of not doing enough to work toward a conclusion of SALT.

*June 10*—Senator Abraham Ribicoff said that there were "disturbing indications" that the United States had supplied a key ingredient for India's nuclear explosion in 1974.

*June 16*—In testimony before the House International Relations Committee, Albert Wohlstetter said that the spread of nuclear technology for electricity is providing many countries with the capability to acquire nuclear weapons. The hearings were on an amendment to the Export Administration Act to strengthen safeguards of peaceful nuclear facilities. On June 7, the committee heard testimony from NRC Commissioner Victor Gilinsky and Henry Rowen of Stanford University.

*June 16*—House and Senate conferees on the International Arms Export Control Act approved an amendment to cut off military and economic assistance to any country that delivers nuclear reprocessing or enrichment equipment to another country or to any country which receives such facilities.

*June 17*—The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) released its annual report on world armaments, and it concluded that the risks of nuclear war had increased because efforts had been made to minimize the hazards of such an occurrence.

*June 18*—The Ad Hoc Committee to review the role of the U.N. in disarmament concluded its general debate.

*June 21*—The NRC approved an export license application for a nuclear reactor to Spain. In a rare move, one commissioner, Victor Gilinsky, voted against the application because of the potential for weapons acquisition, since Spain is not a party to the NPT.

*June 25*—The Senate passed an amendment to the ERDA authorization bill (H.R. 13350) which would require congressional review prior to exporting nuclear fuel to a country which is not a party to the NPT.

*June 30*—White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen refuted a statement made by Soviet party leader Brezhnev the previous day that the United States was delaying conclusion of a SALT agreement.

*June 30*—The International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act became law (Public Law 94–329). Previously vetoed by the President, the measure includes provisions for more congressional control of military sales, a phasing out of military assistance, and cut-offs of aid to either suppliers or recipients of nuclear facilities which are not under IAEA safeguards.

*July 2*—With one of four commissioners dissenting, the NRC authorized the issuance of an export license for part of a uranium shipment to India. A decision on the remainder of the material was pending a July 20 hearing on nonproliferation issues raised by the export.

*July 7*—The *Boston Globe* reported that efforts were under way within the Administration to formulate a new list of options for SALT in an effort to achieve agreement before the November Presidential election.

*July 9*—At a press conference, President Ford said that he was still trying to achieve agreement at SALT and that he would sign a "good agreement . . . regardless of political consequences."

*July 11*—The *New York Times* reported that India was considering alternate sources of enriched uranium for its nuclear powerplant at Tarapur, because of delays in U.S. supplies. An NRC decision on the shipment has been delayed by groups opposing the shipments on the grounds that there are not adequate safeguards at Tarapur to prevent diversion to weapons use.

*July 14*—The President signed the military procurement authorization bill for fiscal year 1977 into law (Public Law 94–361). The law authorizes funds for initial production of the B–1 bomber.

*July 14*—The U.N. Ad Hoc Committee on a World Disarmament Conference concluded its second 1976 series of meetings, and adopted a report to the General Assembly which concluded that there was no consensus by the nuclear weapons states on the convening of such a conference.

*July 20*—The NRC conducted a hearing on a proposed license to export enriched uranium to India. Both opponents and supporters of the export testified.

*July 21*—The Senate Appropriations Committee approved an amendment to the Defense appropriations bill which would defer production of the B–1 bomber until February 1977.

*July 27*—The United States conducted an underground nuclear explosion with a force between 20 and 150 kilotons.

*July 27*—The President, in a letter to Congressman John Anderson, informed him that group had been created to review U.S. nuclear policy objectives and options, with emphasis on exports, reprocessing, and waste management, on both the domestic and international levels. The group is led by Robert A. Fri, Deputy Administrator of ERDA.

*July 29*—The President submitted the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the 1976 treaty on peaceful nuclear explosions to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification. (Executive N, 94–2.)

*July 29*—ACDA issued its 15th annual report to the Congress. The report disclosed that the Soviet Union had begun deploying MIRV's on its intermediate range missiles aimed at Western Europe and that by 1985 almost 40 countries could have enough plutonium to make nuclear weapons. On the same day ACDA Director Ikle asked the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) in Geneva to examine ways to restrict the international arms trade.

*July 29*—A CBO study for the House Armed Services Committee projected that a ban on all U.S. foreign military sales would, by 1981, cause U.S. domestic price levels to be 0.2 percent lower and the unemployment rate to be 0.3 percent higher than otherwise projected.

*July 30*—In a summary of a classified report, GAO urged that Congress give all funds sought by ERDA for physical security of nuclear facilities, because of the dangers associated with unauthorized or accidental use of special nuclear materials such as plutonium.

*July 30*—The House passed an amendment to the Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act (H.R. 8401) which eliminated the sections allowing private industry to engage in uranium enrichment activities. The measure is to be reconsidered on August 4.

*July 31*—The *Washington Post* reported that in an interview, ACDA official John Lehman said Soviet deployment of intermediate range SS–20 missiles would have implications for the fate of the U.S. cruise missiles in SALT.

*August 3*—The United States announced that the Soviet Union had conducted two underground nuclear explosions during July. On August 5, the White House indicated that they may have exceeded the 150-kiloton ceiling of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTB), but that they are not a violation of that agreement, since it has not entered into force.

*August 4*—The House reversed an earlier vote (see July 30, above) on the Bingham amendment to the Nuclear Fuel Assurance Act. The effect of the move was to allow private industry to engage in uranium enrichment activities, thereby ending government monopoly over them.

*August 5*—The *New York Times* reported that France was negotiating with South Korea over the sale to that country of its fifth and sixth nuclear power reactors.

*August 5*—A subcommittee of the House Interior Committee released testimony and other materials on security requirements for civilian nuclear facilities. Federal officials with access to a GAO classified report said the study indicated over 2 tons of plutonium were unaccounted for in U.S. civilian reactors. Although it is missing only in the sense that it is imbedded in machinery, the study indicated that inventory controls were not adequate to meet timely response and recovery, if the material were stolen.

*August 5*—The State Department announced that both Egypt and Israel had initialed identical agreements with the United States to purchase nuclear power reactors.

*August 6*—Following discussions with Secretary of State Kissinger, the Shah of Iran said that a multinational nuclear fuel reprocessing plant might be acceptable to Iran, but that he would not accept limits on

his country's sovereignty. The question of the multinational center has been in contention during negotiations for the sale of U.S. nuclear power reactors to Iran.

***August 6***—The White House announced that the size of Soviet underground nuclear explosions would no longer be announced by the U.S. Government.

***August 8***—Senator Ribicoff made public a letter from Secretary of State Kissinger, which indicated that, as a result of a staff review, there was high probability that U.S.-supplied heavy water had been used by India to produce the plutonium for its 1974 underground nuclear explosion.

***August 9***—At the conclusion of talks in Pakistan, Secretary of State Kissinger said that Prime Minister Bhutto had agreed to work on an arrangement which would insure that material from a nuclear reprocessing plant, to be supplied by France, would not be diverted to the development of a nuclear weapon. In an earlier statement, Kissinger had indicated that the United States might not sell Pakistan U.S. weapons if a compromise over the reprocessing plant could not be reached.

***August 11***—The State Department announced that the Soviet Union officially denied that its two nuclear explosions conducted in July had exceeded 150 kilotons.

***August 12***—At the CCD in Geneva, Great Britain submitted a draft treaty to ban chemical weapons.

***August 29***—The *Washington Post* reported that according to U.S. intelligence reports, Taiwan was secretly reprocessing spent uranium fuel, a process which can produce material for nuclear weapons. On the same day, a Taiwanese spokesman denied the report, and said that a laboratory was under construction which could reprocess a small amount of fuel for research purposes only.

***August 29***—The Soviet Union conducted an underground nuclear test. According to the Swedish Seismological Institute, the size of the explosive could have been close to 150 kilotons.

***August 31***—In a speech before the Town Hall of California, in Los Angeles, ACDA Director Ikle said that Soviet deployment of MIRVed intermediate range missiles in Europe could jeopardize SALT.

***September 3***—The CCD adjourned in Geneva. Among final actions was the submission of a U.S.-Soviet draft treaty banning environmental warfare, which would be forwarded to the UN General Assembly.

***September 9***—In Geneva, a U.N. group of experts on the reduction of military budgets concluded its final session and adopted a report to the General Assembly entitled "The Measurement and International Reporting of Military Expenditures."

***September 10***—The Ad Hoc Committee on the UN Disarmament role concluded its work with adoption of its report to the General Assembly.

***September 14***—The *New York Times* reported that President Ford, on the basis of a report by a presidential task force on September 7, would issue a major statement on U.S. nuclear export policy. (See July 27, above.)

***September 15***—Following a meeting with President Ford in Washington, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns said that the Soviet Union was delaying a SALT agreement until after the presidential election.

***September 15***—The Committee for Economic Development issued a report which recommends continuing U.S. development of nuclear energy but calls for an integrated national and foreign policy which will address its dangers.

***September 15***—It was announced in Paris that a consortium consisting of France, Spain, Italy, Belgium and Iran, had decided in principle to construct its second uranium enrichment facility, beginning in 1978.

***September 19***—The *Boston Globe* reported that unless Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko brought a new Soviet proposal to the U.N. (to convene later in the month), it was unlikely that there would be a SALT II agreement before the presidential election. Reportedly, discussions within the Administration on SALT had come to a standstill.

***September 20***—The President signed into law the defense appropriations bill which includes a provision to defer a decision on full production of the B–1 bomber until January 1977.

***September 21***—In Geneva, SALT resumed following a summer recess. Reportedly the U.S. delegation brought no new proposals to the talks. Upon his arrival in Geneva the previous day, chief negotiator U. Alexis Johnson said it was hoped to conclude an agreement before the presidential election

***September 22***—State Department official Arthur Hummel told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that the United States would watch developments in Taiwan to ensure that U.S. cooperation with that country in the field of nuclear energy would not contribute to proliferation.

***September 26***—China announced that it had conducted a nuclear test.

***September 27***—In a press conference, Defense Secretary Rumsfeld said that Soviet military strength indicated that that country sought "not to be on the losing side," in a nuclear exchange. He added that Soviet progress had been consistent with U.S. predictions, and would not warrant a change in the current U.S. defense budget.

***September 28***—In a report released by Senator Culver, Secretary of State Kissinger said that proposals for worldwide limitation on conventional arms exports are "politically infeasible."

***September 28***—A GAO report concluded that Congress should require future U.S. agreements for cooperation on nuclear energy to be contingent upon acceptance of appropriate safeguards to prevent diversion to weapons use.

***September 28***—The Joint Atomic Energy Committee eliminated an amendment to the ERDA authorization bill which would have required congressional review of nuclear fuel exports.

***September 29***—The Senate defeated a bill which would have allowed private industry to engage in uranium enrichment. On the same day the *New York Times* reported that congessional conferees had approved an amendment to the Export Administration Act which would prohibit the export of equipment for reprocessing spent nuclear fuel.

81-813 O - 77 - 2

***September 30***—During a visit to the U.N., Secretary of State Kissinger stated that President Ford would soon outline a three-point program on nuclear nonproliferation, in an effort to see strengthened international controls on the sale and reprocessing of nuclear fuels.

***September 30***—The *New York Times* reported that the previous night in New York, Secretary of State Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko had held discussions on SALT; both sides offered assurances that efforts to limit strategic arms would continue. Gromyko was scheduled to meet with President Ford in Washington on October 2.

***October 3***—Belgian Foreign Minister Van Eslande announced that his government, as a result of an apparent shift in third world country attitudes which would favor such proposals, was preparing a U.N. proposal to limit conventional arms transfers.

***October 5***—The Joint Economic Committee released May 1976 testimony of CIA official who stated that the Soviet Backfire bomber is primarily a medium range aircraft and should not be covered by SALT.

***October 5***—The *New York Times* reported that in a memorandum filed with the U.N., Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said his country was prepared to discuss on-site inspection to verify a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

***October 6***—French President Giscard d'Estaing and the Shah of Iran signed an agreement of cooperation for France to build two nuclear power reactors in Iran.

***October 8***—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that, following a trip to Moscow, W. Averell Harriman stated that the Soviet Union was eager for a SALT agreement to leading strategic nuclear equivalence with the United States.

***October 11***—The French Government announced several changes in its nuclear export policy in a move which was regarded as a contribution to nonproliferation efforts. Among the ideas favored by France were multinational fuel recycling centers and cooperation among nuclear suppliers.

***October 13***—The State Department announced that while two recent Soviet underground nuclear tests were close to the 150 kiloton limit of the Threshold Test Ban (TTB) preliminary data indicated that they were consistent with the terms of the treaty. Both countries had stated they would abide by the terms of the treaty even though it has not entered into force.

***October 13***—The *Wall Street Journal* reported that in a classified interagency report on U.S. nuclear export policy (see July 27, above), several agencies had recommended that alternatives to plutonium reprocessing be explored since that source of reactor fuel was "an unacceptable proliferation risk." Reportedly, the President had rejected this proposal in favor of a demonstration U.S. reprocessing facility.

***October 15***—The *Washington Post* reported that an unnamed State Department official had said that the Soviet Union had been "chiseling" on the TTB Treaty by exploding underground nuclear devices with a yield close to the 150 kiloton limit. He also stated that the United States and

the Soviet Union has gone about 90 percent of the way toward a SALT II agreement. Reportedly a major obstacle is agreement within the U.S. Government on the U.S. negotiating position.

***October 17***—The People's Republic of China conducted a nuclear test in the atmosphere.

***October 28***—The White House released an announcement by the President of a new U.S. policy on both domestic and foreign nuclear issues. Included in the plan were a proposal for an international moratorium on the export of nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities for three years, and strengthening the IAEA. It was expected that a proposed U.S. reprocessing facility in South Carolina might become part of an "evaluation program" suggested in the President's statement.

***November 3***—The *New York Times* reported that at SALT, the United States and Soviet Union had signed two minor agreements, which would remain secret. One deals with modernization or replacement of the ABM system allowed each country, while the other concerns the direct communications link between the two countries.

***November 9***—A French Government official said that France would not sell any more nuclear reactors to South Africa after two ordered reactors are delivered.

***November 9***—The *New York Times* reported that later in that week the nuclear suppliers' conference would reconvene in London.

***November 12***—The *New York Times* reported that it seemed now that the proposed purchase by Pakistan of a French nuclear fuel reprocessing plant might not occur.

***November 14***—In a report, a study panel of the United Nations Association recommended a freeze on United States and Soviet military spending as a method of controlling the arms race of conventional weapons. Other recommendations included a call for agreement to limit the development of long-range cruise missiles.

***November 16***—Brazil stated that its purchase from West Germany of a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant would proceed as planned. This was in response to a statement by President-elect Jimmy Carter, who said he would attempt to block the sale.

***November 16***—The *Washington Post* reported that the Defense Department had approved the sale of 110 A–7 light bombers to Pakistan. Chances were good, the report indicated, that the State Department would also approve the sale if reports were confirmed that the Pak-French nuclear deal was canceled (see November 12, above).

***November 17***—In Washington, three delegates to a joint meeting of the American Nuclear Society and the European Nuclear Society said that Western Europe and Japan would use plutonium to fuel their nuclear power reactors.

***November 17***—China conducted its largest atmospheric nuclear test.

***November 18***—The *New York Times* reported that South Korea had signed a contract with Westinghouse and a British company to buy its second nuclear power reactor.

***November 18***—The *Baltimore Sun* reported that the administration had ordered the production of 60 additional Minuteman III missiles, a move which postponed an expected halt in production in September 1977.

***November 19***—In a speech before the U.N. General Assembly, ACDA Director Ikle proposed that the CCD discuss a ban on radiological materials as weapons.

***November 22***—The *Washington Star* reported that a National Security Council study had been prepared for President-elect Jimmy Carter containing options for a U.S. response to the Soviet military buildup over the next 10–15 years.

***November 23***—*Newsweek* reported that during 1976 evidence indicated that the Soviet Union damaged U.S. space satellites with laser beams. The satellites are used to monitor compliance with the SALT agreements and as part of the U.S. early warning system. A State Department spokesman denied that there had been any Soviet interference with U.S. reconnaissance satellites.

***November 24***—The *Washington Post* reported that within the previous 2 weeks the Soviet Union had conducted its first test of a submarine-launched missile equipped with MIRV's.

***November 29***—The *New York Times* reported that advisers to Jimmy Carter were recommending a delay in the decision regarding production of the B–1, a view shared by the Pentagon. U.S. SALT policy was one consideration in the recommendation. On November 23 the Defense Department had announced that a planned DSARC final review of the plane had been postponed.

***November 30***—In a speech in Moscow before a group of American businessmen, Soviet Party leader Brezhnev called on the incoming administration to give high priority to pursuing a SALT agreement.

***December 2***—The *New York Times* reported that the Defense Systems Acquisition Review Committee would meet on January 6 to decide whether to consolidate the Air Force and Navy cruise missile programs.

***December 2***—In a press conference, Air Force Secretary Reed said that B–1 bomber production had been ordered, under contracts limiting spending to $87 million per month until June 1977.

***December 3***—Apparently in response to a public appeal by Soviet leader Brezhnev, President-elect Carter said he would move "aggressively" toward achieving a SALT agreement.

***December 4***—France conducted an underground nuclear test in the South Pacific.

***December 5***—In an interview, Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance said that the most important task facing him will be to end the deadlock at SALT.

***December 7***—The Soviet Union conducted an underground nuclear test.

***December 8***—The United States conducted an underground nuclear test in Nevada.

***December 9***—The *Boston Globe* reported that, in his last budget request to Congress, the President would ask for $250 million to initiate full scale development of the M–X missile, an important step toward production, which is to replace the Minuteman III ICBM. This figure marks an increase from $70 million for fiscal year 1977 for basic research and development.

***December 9***—The *New York Times* reported that according to submissions to the IAEA, the Soviet Union would supply 200 tons of heavy water to India for its nuclear power program.

***December 11***—In a *Pravda* article, Soviet expert Georgi Arbatov said that movement in SALT should receive a high priority from the incoming Carter administration.

***December 14***—In a press conference, President-elect Carter said that if there were no progress at SALT, the United States would have to "escalate . . ." production of its weapons.

***December 15***—The *New York Times* reported that ACDA was in the process of accounting for nuclear weapons-grade material in about 20 countries which have bought U.S. nuclear powerplants. Some of the material remains unaccounted for.

***December 16***—The French Government announced it would no longer export nuclear fuel reprocessing plants.

***December 16***—The *Washington Post* reported that France was considering whether to cancel sales of nuclear facilities to Pakistan and Iraq. On the same day, it was reported that Libyan President Quaddafi had gained Soviet agreement to supply Libya with a nuclear powerplant and other technical cooperation.

***December 20***—West Germany announced it would not export nuclear technology which could lead to the construction of new nuclear weapons.

***December 20***—General Electric announced it had been chosen to build a $200 million nuclear powerplant in Spain.

***December 22***—Pakistani Premier Bhutto said he would not let other countries interfere with his country's purchase of a nuclear reprocessing plant from France. On the same day, Canada announced it would restrict its nuclear exports to countries which are NPT parties.

***December 22***—The 31st session of the U.N. General Assembly ended, following approval of a resolution to hold a special session on disarmament in 1978. (A preparatory committee will meet in March 1977.) Other resolutions passed during the session included one calling for an underground nuclear test ban, another for a treaty on chemical weapons production and stockpiling, and finally approval of a treaty banning hostile use of environmental modification techniques.

***December 23***—The Canadian Government announced its decision to end its nuclear cooperation program with Pakistan.

***December 26***—The *New York Times* reported that the CIA, in its most recent national intelligence estimate, had concluded that the Soviet Union seeks military superiority over the United States.

***December 27***—President-elect Carter said he would probably meet with Soviet Party leader Brezhnev sometime before September 1977 to discuss a SALT agreement. Commenting on press reports regarding intelligence estimates of Soviet military capability, he said that the United States was still "by far stronger."

***December 28***—The *Baltimore Sun* reported that the emerging SALT strategy of the Carter administration was to freeze levels of strategic forces first and then to begin talks immediately on reductions. This approach appeared to leave the cruise missile/Backfire issue to the follow-on negotiations.

***December 28***—The Natural Resources Defense Council filed a petition with the NRC to block a proposed shipment of 9,000 pounds of highly enriched uranium to West Germany.

***December 29***—In an interview, Soviet Party leader Brezhnev said he would favor a summit meeting with the President-elect Carter if there were agreement at SALT.

***December 30***—The 1977 edition of "Jane's Weapons Systems" was released in London; it reported that the Soviet Union was developing three missiles (SS–NX–13, 17, and 18) which could match the U.S. Navy Tomahawk cruise missile.

***December 31***—The *New York Times* reported that the Soviet Union had conducted its fourth test of 1976 of a satellite interceptor. U.S. intelligence sources called the test a failure.

## ENERGY—INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS [1]

*January 7*—The first tankers began loading at the port of al-Bakr, Iraq, the terminal of 810 kilometer north-south pipeline connecting the Kirkuk fields with the Rumayla fields.

*January 12*—Industrial, raw materials, and oil producing states began informal meetings to map their strategies prior to the four commission meetings of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, due to begin in February.

*January 15*—The Government of South Korea would neither confirm nor deny the rumors that large quantities of oil had been found.

*January 18*—Rescuers found two survivors of the Norwegian oil and ore boat Berge Istra which exploded near Mindanao on December 29. The 115,000-ton supertanker was carrying ore at the time.

*January 27*—Japan and the Soviet Union began discussions of a proposed sale of 10 Japanese nuclear powerplants to the Soviets.

*January 28*—The 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) agreed to establish a $800-million fund to assist poor nations.

*February 3*—Italian oil companies threatened to stop importing oil unless the Government allowed them to raise prices.

*February 5*—The American business community in Venezuela called for the repeal of the anti-OPEC amendment of the 1974 Trade Law. The only countries affected by the amendment were Venezuela and Ecuador neither of which took part in the 1973 oil embargo.

*February 17*—Britain's Secretary of State for Energy said that country would be self-sufficient in oil within 4 years and would be the world's 10th largest oil producer by 1980.

*February 17*—Iran lowered the selling price of its crude oil by 9.5 cents per barrel.

*February 19*—The Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) announced plans for underground storage of nuclear waste.

*February 19*—Three former General Electric Co. engineers said the U.S. nuclear power program was so dangerous it "threatens the very existence of life on this planet."

*February 23*—U.S. Treasury officials announced that OPEC investments in the United States dropped by 44 percent in 1975.

*February 23*—Kuwait announced new oil discoveries which could double or triple the country's current reserves.

---

[1] Prepared by Clyde Mark, Analyst in Middle Eastern Affairs.

***February 24***—A Tokyo newspaper reported that the Soviet Union and Japan were considering an oil deal. The story appeared the same day that a Japanese team arrived in Peking to discuss a long-term oil purchase.

***February 26***—President Ford sent an energy proposal to the Congress.

***March 5***—It was reported that the oil well fire 30 miles offshore Dubai in the Persian Gulf had extinguished itself when the casing collapsed. The fire, which had burned since July 1975 despite efforts to quell the blaze, was estimated to cost about $100 million, the most expensive such fire in history.

***March 5***—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reported that OPEC aid to developing countries totalled $5.6 billion for 1975, compared to $4.6 billion for 1974.

***March 11***—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) oil facility announced that it had loaned or committed $8 billion to some 40 countries in the 18 months of the Fund's existence. The largest beneficiaries were Italy and the United Kingdom. The largest contributor was Saudi Arabia.

***March 12***—The Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) and the Government of Saudi Arabia announced that they had reached a "general accord" on the sale of Aramco's remaining 40 percent of the company's operations in Saudi Arabia.

***March 15***—Venezuelan Oil Minister Valentin Hernandez said that the U.S. Government had contacted his country concerning a direct sale of oil that would bypass the oil companies.

***March 16***—According to press reports, the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union for the purchase of Soviet oil broke down.

***March 18***—It was reported that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola had nationalized the Cabinda Gulf Oil Co. Gulf Oil Co. officials denied the report.

***March 22***—The Taiwan News Agency reported that a series of explosions at the Taching oil fields in Manchuria had seriously curtailed oil production in the People's Republic of China.

***March 29***—It was reported that France had agreed to furnish a 600-megawatt nuclear powerplant to Libya.

***April 5***—During his visit to West Germany, Egyptian President Sadat discussed the possibility of purchasing nuclear reactors.

***April 5***—One of the subjects discussed at a Swedish scientific conference was the growing debate over radioactivity, accidents, pollution, waste disposal, and costs of nuclear power generation. Sweden's 5 nuclear plants now generate between 15 and 20 percent of its power, and it is expected that by 1985, 13 nuclear plants will generate about 40 percent of its power.

***April 6***—Based on the first quarter reports, Venezuela's opposition party claimed the nationalized oil industry was losing money, but the government claimed it would clear about $600 million for the year.

***April 9***—The Venezuelan Government filed a tax deficiency claim against two Exxon affiliates for the year 1970.

*April 9*—Federal Energy Administrator Zarb told a Washington meeting that there was a good chance of another oil embargo that would be much worse than the last one. He also said that OPEC was not going to be broken up, despite U.S. actions.

*April 15*—The second Arab petrochemical conference began in Abu Dhabi to discuss cooperation in developing local petrochemical industries.

*April 15*—It was reported that Japan would provide Iraq with $2 billion in aid for the construction of fertilizer, cement, aluminum, petrochemical, LPG, and refining plants in exchange for 90 million tons of crude oil over the next 7 years.

*April 21*—OPEC ministers met in Geneva to discuss the agenda for the May 27 OPEC meeting in Bali, Indonesia.

*April 21*—Iran and BP opened negotiations on a guaranteed minimum income clause.

*May 10*—It was reported that Iran was negotiating with three American companies to barter oil for weapons.

*May 10*—OPEC finance ministers, meeting in Paris, discussed establishing a long-term, no-interest loan fund for poor nations. The OPEC ministers also agreed to contribute $400 million to a $1 billion agricultural fund.

*May 13*—According to reports from Norway, production of the new "Statfiord A" field in the North Sea might be delayed for 1 year.

*May 19*—Canada announced that it would stop supplying nuclear equipment and technology to India because the two nations could not agree on safeguards.

*May 20*—The U.S. State Department approved a General Electric sale of two nuclear powerplants to South Africa, worth $2 billion.

*May 24*—Reports from Moscow stated that the Soviet Union was negotiating with American companies to purchase oil refining equipment and technology worth about $2 billion.

*May 26*—The International Energy Agency reported from Paris that emergency sharing of oil supplies could be implemented within 2 weeks.

*May 28*—The United States and the Soviet Union signed a treaty limiting nonmilitary nuclear explosions.

*May 29*—At their meeting in Bali, Indonesia, the members of OPEC could not agree on the amount of a price increase and so decided to maintain the price freeze indefinitely.

*May 31*—It was reported that the British Government had decided to retain a 51 percent share in the offshore oil leases to be opened to bidding later in 1976.

*May 31*—France and Iran reportedly signed contracts for the construction of two nuclear powerplants worth about $1.2 billion in Iran.

*May 31*—According to press accounts, South Africa accepted a French bid for the construction of two nuclear powerplants of 1,000 MW each for the Cape Town area.

*June 4*—Egypt commissioned Westinghouse to construct a 600 MW nuclear reactor near Alexandria.

***June 14***—Several members of OPEC reduced the price of their heavy crude oil by 5 to 10 cents per barrel following the decision reached at Bali in May to adjust the price differentials between heavy and light crudes. Libya and Algeria raised the price of their light crudes. Venezuela, acting contrary to the OPEC decision, raised the price of its heavy crude.

***June 18***—Japan agreed to construct a nuclear powerplant in Iran. Iran has two nuclear plants on order from West Germany and two from France for a total of 4,200 MW. Iran hopes to have 23,000 MW on line by 1994.

***June 20***—Occidental Petroleum Corp. and the Government of Iran signed a letter of intent for the Iranian purchase of 10 percent of Oxy's stock for $125 million, with a long-term option to purchase another 10 percent at a later date.

***July 5***—Exxon inaugurated an offshore drilling rig in the Santa Barbara Channel in water 850 feet deep, almost 400 feet deeper than the previous deep water recordholder in the North Sea.

***July 10***—The energy commission of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) ended the first phase of its meetings to analyze international energy problems. The second phase, recommending solutions to the problems, should be completed before the CIEC Ministerial Conference scheduled for December 1976.

***July 19***—Western European imports of crude oil for 1975 were lowest since 1970, according to reports released during the week.

***July 19***—It was reported that the European Economic Community and the United States had agreed to cooperate in nuclear fusion research.

***July 21***—U.S. State Department officials testified at a Nuclear Regulatory Commission hearing that the United States should sell 13.5 tons of enriched uranium to India in order to maintain a restraining influence over India. Critics of the sale maintained that India might use the fuel to produce more nuclear weapons.

***July 28***—U.S. Commerce Secretary Elliot Richardson said another Arab oil embargo against the United States could lead to a "major military struggle."

***August 10***—It was reported that Iran and Britain were negotiating an arms-for-oil agreement worth about $500 million.

***August 10***—Indonesia and Campagnie Francaise des Petroles (CP) signed a revised service contract, bringing to five the number of companies that have accepted the new Indonesian tax split of 85–15.

***August 18***—MTA *Sismik I*, the Turkish scientific ship, began its third exploration voyage through the Aegean Sea in search of oil. *Sismik's* explorations have touched off a Greek-Turkish controversy over offshore rights and territorial sea boundaries.

***August 20***—It was reported that Australia and Iran had signed an agreement for the supply of Australian uranium for the proposed 23 nuclear powerplants to be built in Iran in the next 15 years.

***August 27***—Occidental Petroleum and the Government of Iran announced that the proposed sale of Oxy stock had been canceled. (See June 20, above.)

***August 28***—Reports from Vienna indicated that OPEC economic ministers could not agree on a common formula for price differentials, due to be considered at the next scheduled OPEC meeting in December.

***September 4***—Israeli gunboats expelled an Amoco drill ship from eastern Gulf of Suez waters because Israel claims sovereignty over the sea since its occupation of the Sinai in 1967. Amoco and its partner, the Egyptian Government, signed a 1964 contract to explore for oil in the area.

***September 9***—The FEA announced in Washington that it had chosen 8 underground sites for storage of a 150 million barrel strategic oil reserve intended to conteract the effects of future oil embargoes. The reserve is supposed to be in place by 1978.

***September 16***—The Government of Qatar agreed to pay $41 million to the Qatar Petroleum Company as compensation for the remaining 40 percent of QPC's assets. QPC will receive an operators fee of 15 cents per barrel of production from the Dukhan field.

***September 17***—The Trilateral Commission, composed of foreign policy experts from Japan, Europe and North America, recommended that Iran, Brazil, and Mexico be invited to join the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and that Saudi Arabia be invited to join the International Monetary Fund's Group of Ten.

***September 17***—Egypt reported that several new oil fields had been discovered in the western Sahara and in the Gulf of Suez.

***September 17***—It was reported that Kuwait had contracted with an American drilling company to drill a 20,000 foot well in the Burgan dome, one of the world's most prolific oil fields. The Kuwaits believe there is a massive sweet gas reserve below Burgan.

***September 20***—At the CIEC Energy Commission meeting, the United States repeated its proposal to establish an International Energy Institute to assist developing nations in energy matters.

***September 24***—According to reports from the Persian Gulf, spot prices for crude oil were running about 20 cents per barrel above long-term contract prices, a factor which reinfoced oil producers' claims that prices would be raised in December.

***September 27***—Venezuela raised the prices of its crude oil by 20 to 70 cents per barrel, effective October 1.

***October 1***—At the end of the CIEC Energy Commission meeting, the EEC proposed that a permanent energy consultative forum be created to continue the discussions of energy matters after the CIEC completes its work in December.

***October 1***—The IEA report on energy conservation stated that the 19 member-states had reduced 1975 energy consumption 4.8 percent below the 1973 rate. The report chastised the United States for wasting energy.

***October 8***—During the visit of French President Giscard d'Estaing to Iran, the President and the Shah signed the final contracts for construction of two nuclear powerplants (900 MW each) valued at $1,420 million. Iran and France also agreed in principle to build six more nuclear power

plants over the next 20 years. A West German group currently is constructing two nuclear plants in Iran (1,200 MW each).

***October 15***—Reports from the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean indicated that spot market prices for crude oil continued to creep upward in anticipation of an OPEC price rise in December.

***October 22***—It was announced that Iran will purchase a 25 percent interest in Krupp, the West German conglomerate. In 1974, Iran purchased 25 percent of a Krupp subsidiary.

***November 11***—Representatives from 15 nations met in London to discuss limiting nuclear exports to insure that the technology could not be used to develop nuclear weapons. Officials from Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, East Germany, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States and one unnamed country (reportedly Switzerland) attended.

***November 15***—Five explosions crippled France's largest uranium mine. A group calling itself the "Opposition Commando Using Explosives Against the Destruction of the Universe" (COPO) claimed credit for the act. The same day, West German police used tear gas and water cannon to break up anti-nuclear demonstrations near Brokdorf, West Germany.

***November 15***—Prime Minister Hussein Onn reported to the Malaysian Parliament that the revised production sharing agreements with company operators were nearing completion. According to the Petroleum Eonomist, Malaysia was seeking a 92.5/7.5 split to replace the prevailing 85/15 split. It was reported earlier that the Government had agreed to purchase 51 percent of one of the country's three refineries.

***November 18***—Iran and British Aircraft Corp. signed a $640 million barter deal to exchange oil for a surface-to-air missile system. BAC will sell the oil to Shell.

***November 22***—In an interview with Der Spiegel, the Shah of Iran stated that his country would be willing to arrange a bilateral indexing system to peg the price of oil to other trade commodities. In the past, the Shah has advocated a worldwide indexing system, but under the new proposal, each of Iran's trading partners would be able to index just those commodities traded with Iran and thereby protect themselves from the higher inflation rates of other countries.

***November 24***—Canada announced that it would cut its oil exports to the United States by 21 percent, from 385 Mb/d down to 305 Mb/d, beginning January 1, 1977.

***November 26***—Pakistan and the Soviet Union announced that a team of Soviet geologists would begin new oil and gas explorations in Pakistan.

***December 8***—The Conference on International Economic Cooperation meeting scheduled for December 15 was postponed until March 1977.

***December 9***—France and the United States each set off underground nuclear explosions.

***December 9***—It was reported that the Soviet Union had agreed to sell 200 tons of heavy water to India to replace the Canadian supplies cancelled after India exploded its nuclear device.

***December 13***—Exxon and Shell announced that it would cost $3.84 billion to develop the Brent oil field in the North Sea.

***December 16***—France announced that it would stop bilateral sales of nuclear fuel reprocessing plants to foreign countries. Apparently, the announcement would not effect the sale to Pakistan.

***December 17***—At the end of their 3-day meeting in Qatar, 11 members of OPEC announced a price increases of 10 percent to take effect January 1 and a 5 percent to take effect July 1, 1977, while Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Amirates announced an increase of 5 percent effective January 1. Later, Indonesia dropped its announced increase from 10 to 6 percent.

***December 20***—Members of the IEA signed an accord to coordinate research in solar energy.

***December 21***—West Germany announced an end to bilateral sales of nuclear reprocessing plants, although the proposed sale to Brazil would be completed.

***December 21***—A Japanese newspaper reported that China was developing the recently discovered Liaoning oil field for export.

***December 21***—Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Yamani was quoted as saying that his country would not increase production past the 8.5 MMb/d ceiling already established. It had been reported at the end of the OPEC meeting that the Saudis would flood the market in an attempt to drive world oil prices down.

***December 31***—In December, there were five separate oil spills in U.S. waters, each involving tankers registered in Liberia.

## INDOCHINA [1]

***January 19***—Radio Saigon announced that North Vietnam and South Vietnam will elect a joint national assembly on April 25, 1976, which will be the legislative body for a reunified Vietnam.

***January 21***—The *New York Times* reported that the communist government in Cambodia was conducting a second mass migration, involving hundreds of thousands of people and causing considerable hardship and many deaths.

***February 2***—The *New York Times* reported that, according to congressional sources, North Vietnamese leaders told several visiting Members of Congress that former President Nixon sent them a memorandum early in January 1973 that promised $3.25 billion in American reconstruction aid after the signing of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement. According to the Times, Representative Paul McCloskey, one of the Congressmen who visited Hanoi, confirmed the account.

***February 4***—The Cambodian Government announced that elections would be held on March 20, 1976, for a Cambodian Peoples Representative Assembly of 250 members.

***February 8***—Le Duan, First Secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, and Kaysone Plomvihan, General Secretary of the Laos Communist Party and Prime Minister of Laos, gave speeches in Hanoi pledging support by Vietnam and Laos for the communist-led insurgency in Thailand and for other communist insurgencies in Southeast Asia. Le Duan said that Vietnam would "fully support" and "contribute actively" to the communist revolutionary movements in Southeast Asia.

***February 14***—The North Vietnam News Agency reported that communist forces in South Vietnam had put down an "armed rebellion" after a 13-hour siege of a Catholic church in Saigon.

***February 16***—The North Vietnamese Communist Party journal *Hoc Tap* stated in an article that Vietnam, in its foreign policy toward the remainder of Southeast Asia, would "resolutely support" communist revolutionary movements in the region but would also seek friendly relations and cooperation with the other countries in Southeast Asia.

***February 18***—Representative Jonathan Bingham stated that, on the basis of talks he held with Vietnamese officials in Paris, the Vietnamese were "anxious" to resume exploration for offshore oil with the aid of foreign oil companies.

***February 22***—Vietnamese authorities in Saigon released to aides of Senator Edward Kennedy the remains of the last two American servicemen known to have been killed in the Vietnam war.

---

[1] Prepared by Marjorie Niehaus, Analyst in International Relations.

***February 27***—Cambodia charged that three U.S. F–111's bombed Siem Reap on February 25, killing 15 persons and wounding over 30. The United States and Thai Governments denied the charge.

***February 28***—A lead article in the Official North Vietnamese newspaper *Nhan Dan* called on communist movements throughout Southeast Asia to intensify their efforts to overthrow existing governments, and the article stated that North Vietnam would "fully support" them.

***March 12***—Secretary Kissinger reportedly told the House Select Committee on Missing Persons (according to a United Press International report) that the United States soon would take steps to establish diplomatic relations with North Vietnam.

***March 17***—The Deputy Director of the CIA, Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, told the House Select Committee on Missing Persons that the CIA had no evidence that any American MIA's were still alive in Southeast Asia, but he said that North Vietnam undoubtedly had information on some of the more than 800 unresolved MIA cases.

***March 17***—The Foreign Report of the Economist (London) reported that the Soviet Union had begun to construct repair and refuelling facilities for Soviet submarines in North Vietnam near Haiphong and that the Soviet Union had agreed to supply the Vietnamese navy with Whiskey class Soviet-built submarines and train Vietnamese seamen for submarine duty.

***March 20***—The new regime in Cambodia held elections for a national assembly; top communist officials of the government won seats with 100 percent of the vote as did nominal chief of state Prince Sihanouk.

***March 26***—The *Washington Post* reported that the Ford administration had authorized exploratory talks with communist Vietnam on possible normalization of relations.

***March 27***—Secretary Kissinger stated that the United States had sent a message to North Vietnam on March 26 that the Ford administration was prepared in principle "to normalize relations with Hanoi." Kissinger said that the message listed the MIA question as the principal concern of the United States.

***March 29***—A spokesman for the North Vietnamese Embassy in Paris reiterated North Vietnam's position that the United States must provide reconstruction aid to Vietnam before Hanoi would provide information on U.S. MIA's.

***April 6***—In the second part of a series dealing with the planning and implementation of the North Vietnamese 1975 offensive against South Vietnam, North Vietnamese Chief of Staff General Van Tien Dung disclosed that the military and psychological effects of congressional cuts in military aid on South Vietnamese forces and the post-Watergate political climate in the United States were major factors in the North Vietnamese Politburo's decision to launch the offensive. General Dung's series appeared in the official Hanoi newspaper, *Nhan Dan.*

***April 9–13***—The Laotian Government arrested approximately 1,200 people in what it described as a "cultural revolution" intended to eliminate "reactionaries" and the "depraved" Western way of life.

***April 14***—Radio Phnom Penh announced a new Cambodian Government headed by Tol Sat, a former rubber plantation workers' representative, and including the Khmer Rouge leadership (Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary, and Son Sen) in top cabinet posts.

***April 14***—The *Washington Post* reported that the United States had received from North Vietnam a sternly worded reply to the Ford administration's overture for explanatory talks on normalization of relations.

***April 19***—Time Magazine reported that 500,000 to 600,000 people had died from political reprisals, disease, or starvation since the Communists took over Cambodia in April 1975 and that the regime was liquidating "anyone with an education."

***April 25***—Elections for a unified national assembly were held in North and South Vietnam. All candidates were selected by the Lao Dong (Communist) Party, and most seats not contested.

***May 3***—Lt. Pech Lim Kuon, a pilot for the Communist Government of Cambodia, was interviewed following his defection to Thailand on May 2. He confirmed widespread executions of Cambodians identified with the Lon Nol government and said that Saloth Sar, Secretary General of the Communist Party, was No. 1 in a ruling group of five individuals.

***June 1***—French journalist Yves-Guy Berges, reporting in the daily Paris newspaper *France-Soir*, stated that he personally had been with anti-Communist guerrillas in Cambodia who occupied large jungle areas of the country.

***June 2***—The *Washington Post* and *New York Times* reported that a team of United Nations officials had submitted a report to Secretary Waldheim recommending that the U.N. undertake a campaign to generate $432 million in international aid for Vietnam.

***June 4***—A Veterans of Foreign War delegation stated in Paris that North Vietnamese officials whom they had met had given them the impression that North Vietnam still held some American prisoners of war.

***June 5***—South Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government issued a statement reaffirming Vietnam's sovereignty over the Spratley Islands. The Spratley's, lying southeast of Vietnam and southwest of the Philippine's island of Palawan, are also claimed by China, Taiwan, and the Philippines.

***June 7***—The North Vietnamese Embassy in Paris issued a statement in response to the June 4 comments of a Veterans of Foreign Wars delegation. In the statement, the Embassy denied that Hanoi still held American prisoners of war.

***June 10***—Official Vietnam Government statements said that Vietnamese associated with the United States and other opponents of the Communist government would be brought to trial and "severely punished" and that 40,000 former soldiers and civil servants of the Thieu government would have to remain in "re-education" camps for at least 3 years.

***June 14***—China claimed "indisputable sovereignty" over the Spratley Islands and warned other nations not to encroach on the islands.

81-813 O - 77 - 3

*June 18*—The Government of Thailand disclosed that its Foreign Minister had just returned from Cambodia where agreement was reached on border demarcation and the establishment of embassies.

*June 24*—Vietnam's national assembly convened in Hanoi, and Vietnam was declared a united country in the opening ceremony.

*June 25*—In a major policy speech before the Vietnam National Assembly, Le Duan, first secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, stated that the Government's policy would be a rapid transformation of the southern half of the country to "socialism"; that this would include the elimination of most forms of private enterprise and the collectivization of agriculture; and that the Government would "rapidly do away with the bureaucratic and militarist comprador bourgeoiseie as well as all vestings of the feudal landlord class."

*July 2*—Vietnam formally proclaimed its unification as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

*July 12*—The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of the Philippines established formal diplomatic relations. In a joint communique the two countries agreed "not to allow any foreign country to use one's country as a base for direct or indirect aggression and intervention against the other country or other countries in the region."

*July 12*—Radio Hanoi said that Vietnam will welcome an official delegation from Thailand next month, and indicated Vietnam is ready to establish friendlier relations with Thailand now that all American troops, except for a 270-man adviser group, are scheduled to leave the country.

*July 13*—The *New York Times* reported that a government official in Saigon indicated to a correspondent in the spring of 1976 that there were 200,000 prisoners in the so-called "reeducation camps" in South Vietnam. (The Hanoi government indicated in June that 40,000 prisoners would have to remain in the camps for 3 years and that most of the remainder had been released.

*July 14*—Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hein of Vietnam said the United States had proposed new talks with Hanoi over the question of American servicemen still listed as missing in Vietnam. Hein emphasized that American postwar reconstruction aid was a precondition for progress in relations between the two countries.

*July 20*—The extensive 11-year old U.S. military presence in Thailand ended with the departure of the last American serviceman. A group of 270 military advisers are to remain in Thailand.

*July 21*—Vietnam notified Senators Kennedy, McGovern, and Representative Montgomery that Americans who had been stranded in South Vietnam since April 1975, would be able to depart in August with their wives and children.

*July 22*—The *Washington Star* reported that although the new policy had not been publicly announced, the administration had modified its attitude on possible sales by Vietnam of captured U.S. weapons and was willing to help "friendly countries" that might buy them.

*July 22*—In a speech given in Seattle, Wash., Secretary Kissinger said that there can be no progress toward improved relations with Hanoi without a wholly satisfactory accounting for all missing Americans.

*July 23*—At the seventh annual meeting of the National League of Families of MIA's, Representative Montgomery, the chairman of the House Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia, told the group that based on his committee's investigation, he has abandoned his hope that the men are alive.

*July 30*—Cambodian Premier Pol Pat, in an interview given to the Vietnam News Agency, said that Cambodia had serious medical problems, food shortages, and no means to build new factories to spur the economy.

*August 1*—Radio Phnom Penh announced the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cambodia and Japan.

*August 2*—Malaysian Foreign Affairs Minister Tengku Ahman Rithauddeen stated that Vietnam had assured Malaysia that all weapons left behind by the United States in Vietnam would not be provided to Communist insurgents in neighboring countries.

*August 6*—Vietnam and Thailand agreed to set up diplomatic relations. With this agreement, Vietnam had established diplomatic relations with every non-Communist country in Southeast Asia.

*August 17*—At the conference of "non-alined" nations at Colombo Sri Lanka, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong said that Vietnam wanted to develop economic ties with capitalist countries and normal diplomatic relations with the United States.

*September 1*—Vietnam's permanent observer to the United States called on the United States not to veto Vietnam's request for admission to the United Nations; he said that increased contacts between Vietnam and the United States would help facilitate a solution to the issues of MIA's and reconstruction aid.

*September 6*—The Vietnamese Embassy released the names of 12 missing American pilots and said that they had been killed in action during the Vietnam War.

*September 13*—U.N. Ambassador William Scranton announced that the United States would veto Vietnam's application for admission to the United Nations because of failure to account for American MIA's. Vietnam responded by accusing President Ford of using the veto for domestic political purposes, and Hanoi made public several notes exchanged between Washington and Hanoi on the MIA issue.

*September 14*—The United Nations Security Council decided to put off consideration of Vietnam's membership in the world organization until November, after the U.S. presidential election.

*October 5*—In speeches before the U.N. General Assembly, the foreign ministers of Laos and Cambodia indicated that anti-Communist forces are active in their countries.

*October 16*—Jack Anderson reported in the *Washington Post* that the Communists who have taken over Vietnam are holding between 200,000 and

300,000 political prisoners in "re-education camps" according to the organization SANE.

***October 24***—A statement by the Vietnamese Embassy in Paris said Vietnam has agreed to a U.S. proposal for an exchange of views on problems of interest to each side. Secretary Kissinger confirmed that Vietnam has agreed to the talks.

***October 29***—The U.S. Government approved the first U.S. commercial export to the Communist government of Cambodia—a $450,000 sale of insecticide. U.S. officials said the action was taken in response to a humanitarian need, and does not indicate a change in the overall export control policy which forbids commercial transactions with Vietnam and Cambodia.

***November 6***—Vietnam announced that it faced food and raw material shortages as well as a trade deficit.

***November 9***—The Pentagon released an inventory of an estimated $2 billion worth of U.S. equipment which was taken over by the North Vietnamese from the South Vietnamese in April 1975.

***November 11***—The *New York Times* reported that 40,000–50,000 Laotians are confined in harsh and repressive internment camps throughout Laos.

***November 12***—The United States and Vietnam opened talks in Paris on the possibility of normalizing diplomatic relations.

***November 15***—The United States vetoed the U.N. membership application of Vietnam for the third time because the Vietnamese, according to the administration, had not demonstrated their willingness to abide by the human rights criteria of the U.N. Charter, by withholding data on American MIA's.

***November 29***—As reported in the *Wall Street Journal*, Cambodia appears to be preparing for trade with non-Communist nations.

***December 15***—The House Select Committee on Missing Persons issued a report stating that no Americans were still being held prisoner as a result of the Indochina war but that the Indochina states could account for many of the MIA's.

***December 15***—The Vietnam Worker's Party (Communist) opened its first party congress since 1960.

***December 17***—Vietnamese Communist leaders at the party congress described Vietnam's future economic development as emphasizing industrial development in the north with the south serving to provide food for the country and workers to supplement the northern labor force in industry.

***December 20***—At its first party congress, the Vietnam Workers Party officially renamed itself the Communist Party and renamed Le Duan to the position of secretary general of the party. (The party chairmanship has been vacant since the death of Ho Chi Minh.) Other top party positions remained in the hands of northern leaders.

***December 28***—Thanat Khoman, former Thai foreign minister and currently head of the Thai National Assembly's foreign relations committee, stated that intelligence reports showed that the Soviet Union had built missile silos in the mountains of Laos that could be used to direct missiles against either China or Thailand.

***December 29***—A group of individuals, formerly prominent in the Vietnam antiwar movement in the United States, stated that Vietnamese officials had rebuffed their efforts to inquire into reports of widespread abuses of political and civil liberties in Vietnam by the Hanoi government.

***December 30***—Vietnam's chief spokesman at the United Nations denied that his government was infringing on human rights or imprisoning thousands of people for their political beliefs.

## MIDDLE EAST [1]

*January 2*—The Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv* reported that Foreign Minister Allon was calling for informal talks with Jordanian and West Bank Arab leaders in an effort toward negotiating an interim peace agreement.

*January 4*—The Israeli Government devalued the nation's currency 1.9 percent—the sixth devaluation in 14 months.

*January 6*—Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi declared his country's opposition to any Arab attempts to alter Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 during the forthcoming debate on the Middle East scheduled to open on January 12.

*January 7*—Secretary of State Kissinger and Israeli Foreign Minister Allon began a series of strategy discussions in Washington relating to the Security Council Middle East debate. (Israel maintained its position of boycotting the debate and called for a U.S. stand to oppose amendment of Resolutions 242 and 338.)

*January 8*—Israeli Defense Minister Peres said that Israel would consider Syrian intervention in Lebanon as an invasion and would respond accordingly. (Peres' declaration followed a statement by Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam saying that Syria would immediately intervene to prevent the partition of Lebanon into Christian and Muslim states. State Department spokesman Robert Funseth reported U.S. opposition to any external intervention by either Israel or Syria.)

*January 9*—Israeli Foreign Minister Allon said that Israel would reject any attempt to shift Middle East peace diplomacy from the Geneva Conference to the U.N. Security Council.

*January 9*—The *Washington Post* reported that the U.S. Embassy in Saudi Arabia had warned Washington that U.S. Federal and State moves against American firms complying with the Arab boycott against Israel may damage the entire United States-Saudi relationship.

*January 10*—Omani Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Yusuf al-Alawi said that Iranian forces would remain in Oman to assure support against incursions from the People's Democratic Republic of the Yemen.

*January 11*—Kuwait Finance Minister Abd al-Rahman Attiqui stated in an interview that his country had decided to purchase Soviet arms for the first time and that Kuwait's rulers were apprehensive over future political and economic relations with the United States.

---

[1] Prepared by Clyde Mark, Analyst in Middle East Affairs.

*January 12*—Speaking in New York as the U.N. Security Council opened its debate on the Middle East, Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog said his government was prepared to negotiate with its Arab neighbors but not with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). (By an 11–1 vote, with the United States in opposition and France, the United Kingdom and Italy abstaining, the Security Council approved the seating of the PLO.)

*January 13*—Egyptian President al-Sadat stated that Egypt would be willing to join a reconvened Geneva Conference without initial attendance by the Palestinians, but it would press for their eventual participation. (At the Security Council, however, Egyptian Ambassador Ismet Abel Meguid requested that the Council call for resumption of the Geneva Conference with full participation by the PLO.)

*January 13*—President Ford signed an order committing up to 200 U.S. civilian technicians and $20 million to early warning stations in the Sinai buffer zone.

*January 15*—Diplomatic sources disclosed that Israeli Prime Minister Rabin and Jordanian King Hussein had held at least one secret meeting in recent months to discuss peace proposals.

*January 15*—Israel supported Egyptian President al-Sadat's proposal to reconvene the Geneva Conference without initial Palestinian participation and indicated its readiness to discuss eventual Palestinian representation. (At the Security Council, Soviet Ambassador Malik called for the speedy resumption of the Geneva Conference.)

*January 19*—U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Moynihan informed the Security Council that the United States opposed changes in the already agreed upon guidelines for a Middle East peace settlement (Resolutions 242 and 338) that all substantial negotiations would have to take place at the Geneva Conference table; any changes would have to be accepted by all the parties concerned.

*January 20*—Palestinian Liberation Army (PLA) units, based in Syria and equipped with armor and artillery, joined Muslim groups in seizing large parts of Lebanon. (Lebanese Interior Minister Camille Chamoun appealed for immediate intervention by the U.N. Security Council to avert the danger of a new Middle East war. Secretary of State Kissinger said in Copenhagen, en route to Moscow, that "the United States has warned all outside parties, and I want to repeat it here, against unilateral acts which could expand the conflict.")

*January 20*—Arab delegates at the Security Council debate on the Middle East branded current guidelines to a peace settlement as inadequate because they ignored Palestinian political aspirations.

*January 21*—An advance party of U.S. technicians arrived in the Sinai to begin construction of the early warning system in the buffer zone.

*January 22*—A joint Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian supervisory committee announced a cease-fire throughout Lebanon for 8 p.m. local time.

*January 23*—Both the United States and the PLO rejected a draft resolution on Palestinian rights. (The measure would have the Security Council recognize Palestinian rights to a separate state while guarantee-

ing Israel's security within its own borders, demand Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories, and reaffirm the rights of Palestinian refugees to choose between returning to their former property in Israel or receiving compensation.)

*January 26*—The United States vetoed a Security Council resolution calling for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories.

*January 26*—It was reported that the Ford administration would submit to Congress a request for $1.8 billion in economic and military aid to Israel for fiscal 1977—almost $500 million less than Israel will receive in the current fiscal year.

*January 26*—The UNEF transferred part of the northern sector of its Sinai buffer zone to Egyptian forces in implementation of the September 1975 Egyptian-Israeli interim agreement.

*January 27*—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin arrived in Washington for a 3-day visit with U.S. Government and private officials.

*January 28*—In an address to a joint session of Congress, Prime Minister Rabin called for the reconvening of the Geneva Conference, and he said he was ready to meet with any Arab Government leader "at any time and at any place," pledging undefined Israeli concessions in return for serious negotiations. (He reiterated the need for a military strong Israel in face-to-face negotiations with Arab leaders.)

*January 29*—A third meeting between President Ford and Israeli Prime Minister Rabin was scheduled reportedly because of differences over (1) a formula for new Arab-Israeli negotiations; (2) Israeli flexibility in future negotiations; and (3) the amount of U.S. economic and military aid to Israel.

*January 29*—State Department spokesman John Trattner said the United States was encouraged by the progress being made in Lebanon and recognized "the constructive role the Government of Syria is now playing, now that the cease-fire appears to be taking hold."

*January 30*—The *Washington Post* reported that estimates of foreign advisers and technicians serving with the Syrian armed forces, in addition to the 3,000 Soviet military advisers, indicate a figure of between 1,000 and 1,500 Cubans, North Koreans and North Vietnamese.

*January 30*—Algeria reported that Polisario guerrillas had launched new waves of attacks on Moroccan and Mauritanean positions in former Spanish Sahara. (Morocco had claimed a victory over Algerian troops on January 29 after a 3-day battle at the oasis of Amghala.)

*February 2*—It was reported that President Ford had agreed to a suggestion by Israeli Prime Minister Rabin to explore the possibilities of arranging negotiations between Israel and Jordan on the future of the West Bank.

*February 2*—State Department spokesman John Trottner confirmed that Egypt had expressed an interest in purchasing a number of C–130 transport aircraft, and he stated that no U.S. Government decision on "a military supply relationship" with Egypt would be taken without "thorough consultation with Congress."

*February 3*—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin said he doubted that the United States and Egypt had made a secret deal concerning the Middle East. (Egyptian President al-Sadat previously had asserted that he and Secretary Kissinger had reached an agreement, although he did not elaborate.)

*February 4*—The Israeli Government announced that the first shipment of 100 U.S.-supplied Lance ground-to-ground missiles had arrived and were in place at an Israeli artillery base.

*February 5*—In Amman, a reconvened Jordanian Parliament, which had been dissolved in 1974 following the Rabat summit conference, approved an amendment to the constitution allowing King Hussein to postpone indefinitely elections scheduled for March 23, thus clearing the way for representation of the West Bank.

*February 7*—Lebanese President Franjieh met in Damascus with Syrian President al-Assad to discuss peace arrangements ending Lebanon's 10-month old civil war. (Syria assumed responsibility for the strict observance by Palestinian guerrillas of the 1969 and 1973 agreements to respect Lebanon's sovereignty; the peace arrangements also provided for a more equitable sharing of power between the Christians and Muslims.)

*February 9*—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin defended his government's revised request for U.S. military equipment, and Rabin overcame a veto of no-confidence in the Knesset.

*February 10*—A newly published American Enterprise Institute study of the Arab-Israeli balance in the Middle East warned that "any new conflict threatens to escalate from a conventional to a nuclear war," and concluded that Israel possessed a clearcut advantage in the air and a superiority in missiles, electronic countermeasures, and naval capabilities.

*February 10*—Jordanian Prime Minister Rifai strongly denied reports from Israeli sources that Jordan was considering negotiations or a joint arrangement with Israel over the West Bank.

*February 11*—Israel devalued the pound by another 2 percent.

*February 12*—Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi reaffirmed his government's support for the PLO as a sole representative of the Palestinian people. (It had been reported that several members of the Egyptian parliament had questioned the continuation of that policy.)

*February 13*—By a 23–1 vote, with 8 abstentions, the U.N. Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution accusing Israel of having committed "war crimes" in the occupied Arab territories. (The United States cast the only opposing vote.)

*February 13*—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin declared in an interview that his government's position was "not to negotiate with the terrorist organizations or to agree to negotiate for another limited agreement with one of the Arab countries."

*February 16*—In a speech published in Beirut, Saleh Khalaf, second-in-command of Al Fatah, declared that under no circumstances would the PLO recognize the State of Israel, and that the guerrilla umbrella orga-

nization was planning to close its ranks and establish closer cooperation with "progressive forces" in the Arab world "for a decisive battle with Israel."

***February 17***—Syrian Prime Minister Ayoubi said that his country would not participate in a reconvened session of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East because his government is convinced that "this route will not lead to peace." (Jordan had rejected participation in the Geneva Conference on February 16.)

***February 18***—The Department of Defense announced contracts with Saudi Arabia and Iran for military equipment, construction, and aircraft parts totaling more than $1.2 billion.

***February 18***—Syria and Jordan announced that, starting in June, their countries' diplomatic representation abroad would be unified.

***February 20***—The *Washington Post* reported that Algeria was seeking an estimated $500 million in new loans to bolster its economy, which had been strained by the continuing slump in oil revenues, and by military confrontation on its western borders with Morocco. (The loans would help finance Algeria's drive to lessen its dependence on dwindling oil reserves and to become one of the world's largest suppliers of natural gas.)

***February 20***—Israeli Foreign Minister Allon said that "constructive" Palestinian elements should be included in negotiations with Jordan over the occupied West Bank.

***February 21***—Egyptian President al-Sadat flew to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on the first leg of a week-long tour of oil producing Arab countries. (Al-Sadat stated in an interview before his departure that he expected his tour to result "in a financial blood transfusion into Egypt's arteries.")

***February 22***—Egyptian troops in the Sinai took over from UNEF the last area due them in the final step to implement the second Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement of September 1975.

***February 22***—Israel announced that it would direct its Middle Eastern peacemaking efforts seeking a formal end to the state of war with the Arab States.

***February 23***—The Kuwaiti Oil Ministry announced the discovery of "huge" quantities of oil and gas reserves beneath its present fields.

***February 24***—Israeli Finance Minister Rabinowitz presented an $11.5 billion budget for the forthcoming fiscal year, beginning April 1, which included defense spending of $4.4 billion, or nearly 38 percent of the total. (The budget entailed a contraction of government services and programs, increased taxation, and envisaged a deficit of $363 million.)

***February 24***—Israeli Foreign Minister Allon, in an address to the Knesset, stated that the United States must obtain advance Israeli approval of the "exact terms" before undertaking any new approaches to the Arab States to seek a Middle East settlement.

***February 24***—In an address before the Soviet Communist Party Congress. Chairman Brezhnev said the Soviet Union was prepared to participate in international guarantees of borders in the Middle East, and he attacked those who "use separate partial agreements of delay, or even entirely place in question, genuine solutions," to the Middle East conflict.

***February 24***—The *New York Times* reported that although Secretary Kissinger had expressed support for congressional efforts to allocate $556 million in additional aid to Israel this fiscal year, the Ford administration privately had informed key legislators it prefers that no extra appropriations be made.

***February 25***—In a meeting with Israeli Ambassador Dinitz, Secretary Kissinger received a new Israeli negotiating position, approved by the Israeli Cabinet on February 22, authorizing the United States to explore possibilities in negotiations with Egypt, Syria, and Jordan to exchange territorial concessions by Israel for an end to the state of belligerency on the part of the Arab countries. (Israeli Foreign Minister Allon, in a recent interview in Israel, had spoken of "a formula much broader than the non-use of force, yet less than a total normalization for the time being.")

***February 26***—The State Department announced that U.S. Ambassadors to Egypt, Jordan, and Syria were being summoned to Washington to review what steps might be taken to promote a Middle Eastern peace settlement.

***February 26***—Saudi Arabia gave an immediate cash grant of $300 million to Egypt and also pledged an additional amount as a long-term loan to Egypt to help pay off its military and economic debts to the Soviet Union.

***February 27***—Spain officially withdrew from Spanish Sahara, giving control of the territory to Morocco and Mauritania. Algeria warned it would not recognize the transfer of power.

***February 27***—King Hussein arrived in Damascus for talks with Syrian President al-Assad on current Middle Eastern developments.

***February 29***—In Kuwait, Egyptian President al-Sadat criticized Syria and Jordan for trying to create a united front against Israel without Egypt. (Al-Sadat also warned that Syria must "shoulder the responsibility" if it did not choose to renew the U.N. peacekeeping mandate on the Golan Heights.)

***February 29***—King Hassan II of Morocco warned that he would use "all possible means" to defend Morocco's newly acquired Saharan territory against the Algerian-supported Polisario Front guerrillas.

***February 29***—Overriding protests by Israeli Arab citizens, the Israeli Cabinet approved a plan to expropriate 1,500 acres of Arab-owned land in northern Galilee for housing development projects, and 1,000 acres of Jewish-owned land in southern Galilee for an army training zone. (A spokesman said that all persons losing their land or homes would receive compensation and housing.)

***March 1***—It was reported that PLO Chairman Arafat, during a recent meeting in Beirut with Senator Stevenson, proposed that Israel create United Nations buffer zones in the West Bank and Gaza as a step toward a conference on a Middle East settlement and recognition of Israel's right to exist.

***March 1***—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin announced that his government had strongly protested U.S. plans to supply more arms to Saudi Arabia.

***March 2***—Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd said in Riyadh that his country would be compelled to resort to war should current peaceful efforts aimed at an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories fail.

***March 3***—South Yemeni Presidential Council member, Abd al-Fatah Ismail, and leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arab Gulf (PFLOAG) insurgents, Ahmad Said Sulaiman, held talks in Moscow with Cuban Prime Minister Castro.

***March 3***—The Ford administration informed Congress that it intended to sell six C–130 transport aircraft, together with spare parts and training, to Egypt. (A formal proposal was forwarded on March 25.)

***March 4***—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin stated that Israel would do all it could to prevent the sale of U.S. arms to Egypt. (Secretary Kissinger informed the Committee on International Relations that the planned sale of six C–130s to Egypt was in the national interest, particularly in light of the Soviet cutoff of arms to that country.)

***March 5***—Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir came out of political retirement to resume an active role in the leadership of the governing Labor Party and to help Prime Minister Rabin.

***March 5***—An article by Edward R. F. Sheehan in the spring issue of Foreign Policy disclosed allegedly secret discussions between Secretary Kissinger and Israeli and Arab leaders during Kissinger's Middle East "diplomatic shuttles." (On March 12, the State Department announced that Assistant Secretary of State Atherton had voluntarily admitted having read accounts of Kissinger's discussions with Middle East leaders to author Sheehan, and that Atherton had been "severely reprimanded.")

***March 6***—Algeria formally recognized the "Sahara Arab Democratic Republic" and promised "political, moral and material support" to the "legitimate" ruler, the Polisario Front. (The following day, Morocco and Mauritania announced they had broken diplomatic relations with Algeria.)

***March 7***—Treasury Secretary Simon concluded a tour of Middle Eastern countries that had included discussions with government officials in Saudi Arabia, Israel, Syria, and Egypt.

***March 8***—Israeli Ambassador to the United States Dinitz warned that the United States was launched on a dangerous course of action in opening up a military supply relationship with Egypt. (Leaders of Jewish organizations in the United States informed President Ford in a telegram that they were "most strenuously opposed" to the administration's plan to lift the military embargo against Egypt.)

***March 8***—Syrian President al-Assad said in a speech in Damascus that the September 1975 Egyptian-Israeli interim agreement was the starting point for "all setbacks" experienced by the Arabs during the past year and constituted "complete yielding to the demands of Israel."

***March 9***—The PLO requested United Nations action for the immediate return of Palestinians displaced from territories that Israel has occupied since the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

***March 9***—As incidents of violence threatened the cease-fire in Lebanon, Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam and Air Force commander, Lt. Gen. Naji Jamil, arrived in Beirut at President Franjieh's request to resume mediation among the country's various factions.

*March 9*—Israeli border police clashed with rock-throwing Arabs in the West Bank following charges that Israeli soldiers had stormed a school the previous day and had beaten protesting students.

*March 10*—Saudi Arabia and the People's Democratic Republic of the Yemen (PDRY—South Yemen) announced the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

*March 10*—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin warned Syria not to try to blackmail Israel over renewal of the U.N. peacekeeping mandate on the Golan Heights.

*March 10*—In Kuwait, PLO Chairman Arafat, said that 16,000 Palestinians had been killed and 40,000 wounded during the 11-month Lebanese civil war, the objective of which, he claimed, was and remained the liquidation of the Palestinian revolution, and to strike at the Palestinian presence in Lebanon and at the Arab cause.

*March 11*—The commander of the Beirut garrison, Brig. Aziz Ahdab, declared a state of emergency throughout Lebanon and demanded the immediate resignation of President Franjieh, calling on parliament to elect a new president within 7 days. In a radio address, Prime Minister Karami announced that he was resigning "in the face of perplexing and rejectionist stands" taken by warring Lebanese factions.

*March 11*—Israel stepped up its military alert along its border with Lebanon as rebel Muslim units of the Lebanese army occupied several outposts near the border.

*March 11*—The Libyan Government ordered the deportation of some 6,000 Egyptians and confiscated their property, reportedly in retaliation for the arrest by Egyptian authorities in Cairo of 27 alleged Libyan spies.

*March 12*—It was reported that Cuban Prime Minister Castro had arrived in Algiers for talks with President Boumedienne and leaders of the Polisario Front.

*March 14*—Egyptian President al-Sadat proposed that the Egyptian-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation be dissolved, in large measure because of Moscow's refusal to supply his government with spare parts for its Soviet-built weapons systems and aircraft. (The following day the Egyptian Parliament nullified the treaty by a 307–2 vote.)

*March 15*—Rebel Lebanese army units under Lt. Ahmad Khatib and under Brig. Ahdab united on plans to use force to oust President Franjieh from office following the latter's refusal to resign.

*March 15*—Iran threatened to break diplomatic relations with Cuba over a reported meeting in Moscow between Prime Minister Castro and exiled Communist (Tudeh) leader Iraj Eskandari.

*March 15*—An article in the *Washington Post* stated that, according to senior CIA officials, Israel was estimated to have from 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "ready and available for use."

*March 16*—TASS charged that Egyptian President al-Sadat's action in terminating the Egyptian-Soviet treaty was a "new manifestation of the unfriendly policy in regards to the Soviet Union that he has actually been pursuing for a long time," and warned that the Egyptians would be responsible for the consequences.

***March 16***—The Netherlands recalled its chargé d'affaires from Baghdad for consultations following the execution by Iraqi authorities of a Dutch Jew accused of espionage.

***March 17***—Syrian President al-Assad opened negotiations in Damascus with Lebanese Christian and Muslim leaders and with Palestinian representatives in an effort to bring about a cease-fire in the Lebanese conflict.

***March 17***—The Indian Foreign Ministry acknowledged that "contractual commitments" with the Soviet Union prevented India from supplying Egypt with spare parts for the latter's MIG–21 jet aircraft and other Soviet-supplied equipment.

***March 18***—Israeli security forces moved into east Jerusalem and several towns in the West Bank to break up violent anti-Israeli demonstrations.

***March 21***—The Israeli Supreme Court in Jerusalem upheld the authority of police to ban Jewish prayer on the Temple Mount, the site of sacred Muslim shrines.

***March 21***—A U.S. military mission that included Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense Amos Jordan and Lt. Gen. Howard Fish arrived in Saudi Arabia for conferences with Saudi officials; the mission was also scheduled to travel to the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen).

***March 22***—Israeli and PLO delegations, facing each other for the first time in the U.N. Security Council, traded charges over responsibility for anti-Israeli violence in the occupied West Bank. (U.S. Ambassador Scranton had objected to PLO participation in the debate but had been voted down 11–1, with 3 abstentions.)

***March 22***—West Bank Arab notables drafted a nine-point document, to be delivered to Israeli occupation authorities, which included demands that the Israelis undertake to preserve Muslim holy sites and bar the establishment of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

***March 23***—U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Scranton said in the Security Council that the presence of Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territory was "seen by my government as an obstacle to the success of the negotiations for a just and final peace between Israel and its neighbors." He stated that substantial resettlement of the Israeli civilian population in the occupied territories, including east Jerusalem, was illegal under the Geneva Convention covering occupation rights and duties. (The following day, the State Department, in response to Israeli criticism of Scranton's speech, said that this was a restatement of U.S. policy extending back to 1968.)

***March 23***—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, returning from a fact-finding mission to Arab countries as head of a Socialist International delegation, said that his government would permit the PLO to open an office in Vienna.

***March 23***—Tunisia ordered the expulsion of three Libyan diplomats following the discovery of an assassination plot against Tunisian officials.

***March 25***—The United States vetoed a Security Council resolution (voted 14–1) deploring Israel's annexation of Jerusalem and calling for an end to Israeli actions against the inhabitants of occupied Arab territory.

*March 25*—Lebanese President Franjieh retreated from his hillside palace after heavy shelling from opposition forces, and his supporters retaliated by bombarding Beirut, killing numerous residents. (The death toll in Lebanon in the 11-month civil war was estimated as having reached 15,000 dead and nearly 33,000 wounded.)

*March 27*—The *Washington Post* reported that Egyptian President al-Sadat, in an interview, called the U.S. proposal to sell his government six C–130 transport aircraft "a very small thing," but he made it clear that the evolving relationship with the United States was of prime importance to Egypt.

*March 29*—Secretary Kissinger, in an appearance before the Committee on International Relations, said that failure to approve the proposed sale of six C–130s to Egypt would be a matter "of utmost gravity," and that if Congress rejected the proposal, "it will be a slap in the face of Sadat."

*March 29*—State Department spokesman Robert Funseth announced a U.S. warning to Syria and Israel against intervention in the Lebanese civil war.

*March 29*—Syria halted shipments of arms, food and medicine to Palestinian forces in Lebanon in an effort to pressure them to impose a cease-fire on Lebanese Druze leader, Kamal Jumblatt.

*March 29*—Egyptian President al-Sadat arrived in West Germany on the first leg of a five-nation European tour aimed at seeking economic aid and military equipment following the abrogation of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty.

*March 29*—In a letter to Senator Brooke, President Ford said recent congressional cuts in foreign military aid would lead to "serious reductions . . . in the program for Jordan, reducing the incentive for this moderate Arab country to play a helpful role in the Middle East."

*March 30*—President Ford and King Hussein, who arrived in Washington, issued a joint appeal for a cease-fire and a political solution in Lebanon.

*March 30*—Five Arabs were killed as Israeli security forces moved to halt riots in Israel stemming from a day-long strike called by the Israeli Communist Party.

*March 31*—Special U.S. envoy L. Dean Brown arrived in Beirut in a direct American effort to achieve a cease-fire in Lebanon.

*March 31*—Lebanese Prime Minister Karami rejected any U.N. involvement in the Lebanese civil war, stating that the problem was "an internal matter."

*March 31*—The Israeli Knesset overwhelmingly defeated a Communist no-confidence motion against Prime Minister Rabin's government.

*March 31*—The West German Government announced it will give Egypt $120 million in credit guarantees in addition to $92 million in economic assistance.

*April 1*—Following reported Syrian pressures on Lebanese leftist groups to halt the fighting, Beirut Radio announced that the various factions in Lebanon's civil war had agreed to a 10-day cease-fire designed to give Parliament time to elect a new President.

*April 2*—King Hussein said in Chicago that the "twin policies of Israel have been to buy time and hold territory . . . time has served only to escalate and magnify the problem."

*April 4*—*Time* magazine reported that Israel possessed 13 nuclear weapons which had been hastily prepared during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

*April 4*—Secretary Kissinger told the American Jewish Congress that the "survival and security of Israel are unequivocal and permanent moral commitments of the United States," and that the United States "will never abandon Israel—either by failing to provide crucial assistance, or by misconceived or separate negotiations, or by irresolution when challenged to meet our own responsibility to maintain the global balance of power."

*April 4*—In an interview published in the *Boston Globe,* U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, William Scranton, said that U.S. Middle Eastern policy had not tilted toward the Arab position.

*April 5*—The State Department confirmed that the United States had been informed by the Bahraini Government it desired to phase out use by 1977 of its facilities by the U.S. Navy Middle East Force.

*April 5*—Under Secretary of State Sisco told the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees that the United States had no plans to intervene in Lebanon but that there were plans to evacuate Americans from that country if necessary. (Sisco declined to comment on whether some form of military intervention might be possible in that event.)

*April 6*—Speaking in California, King Hussein proposed a four-point program for peace in the Middle East that included: (1) guarantees for all Middle Eastern states, including Israel; (2) withdrawal by Israel from all lands occupied since 1967; (3) self-determination for the Palestinians; (4) the right of Palestinians to return to their homes or to receive compensation.

*April 6*—Egyptian President al-Sadat told Italian Government leaders that a new Geneva Conference on the Middle East should be convened after the U.S. November Presidential election. (Al-Sadat also said that Secretary Kissinger's step-by-step diplomacy was no longer viable.)

*April 7*—In a letter to House Speaker Albert, President Ford warned that because of the Federal deficit and budgetary pressures, he would be compelled to veto a foreign aid bill if it contained an additional $550 million in aid for Israel to cover the 3-month transitional quarter ending October 1, 1976.

*April 7*—Iran severed diplomatic relations with Cuba because of alleged interference by Prime Minister Castro in internal Iranian affairs.

*April 8*—Egyptian President al-Sadat warned Israel that if it deploys nuclear weapons, Egypt would do the same.

*April 9*—Following his appearance before a closed session of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Secretary Kissinger told newsmen that progress was being made toward a politicial solution of the Lebanese crisis but there still remained a risk of outside intervention. (In Beirut, Muslim and Christian leaders agreed to extend the cease-fire, but the truce apparently broke down as fighting was reported throughout the country.)

81-813 O - 77 - 4

*April 12*—State Department spokesman John Trattner denied that the United States had been acting as a middleman between Syria and Israel to insure that the Israeli Government would not react to Syrian military action in Lebanon.

*April 12*—Israeli officials announced that West Bank election results showed that the towns of Nablus, Hebron, and Ramallah had been won by candidates who advocated the creation of a Palestinian state. (Election officials reported that 72 percent of the territory's eligible 88,000 voters had turned out in 22 municipalities.)

*April 13*—The House Committee on International Relations, on a voice vote, agreed to set aside five resolutions aimed at blocking the sale of six C–130 transport aircraft to Egypt. (The previous day, Senate opposition to the sale evaporated when Senator Case announced he would not press his resolution for disapproval after having received State Department assurances on training for Egyptian officers.)

*April 14*—Secretary Kissinger told the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the Committee on Appropriations that the situation in Lebanon had "greatly improved" in the past 3 weeks, that a pattern for a political settlement was emerging, and that the United States had played a major role in seeking a solution to the conflict. Kissinger acknowledged that Syria had deployed military forces in the immediate border areas of Lebanon, and he later told reporters that Israel was willing to tolerate the present level of such forces.

*April 15*—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin stated that Israel may have to reassess its military supply relationship with the United States if Washington refused its demand for $550 million in additional aid.

*April 15*—The Defense Department announced that it had halted production of Hawk missiles for Jordan because of "financial problems the Jordanian Government is having."

*April 15*—Egyptian President al-Sadat, reporting on his five-nation European tour, informed the Egyptian National Security Council that he had secured new sources of weapons to replace the recently abrogated agreement by which Egypt had been supplied with Soviet arms.

*April 16*—Some 40,000 Israelis marched into the occupied West Bank and demanded that Israel annex the territory, contending that it was part of historical Israel.

*April 16*—A communique issued in Rabat announced that Morocco and Mauritania had agreed to share the lucrative phosphate mines in Western Sahara, with the extent of Mauritanian participation to be determined later by joint agreement.

*April 19*—Egyptian Vice President Mbarak, accompanied by governmental and military leaders, opened talks in Peking with Chinese leaders on increased Chinese military assistance to Egypt.

*April 19*—Israel devalued its pound by a further 2 percent—the 10th devaluation since June 1975.

*April 19*—White House Press Secretary Nessen announced that President Ford had dropped his total opposition to all external military intervention in Lebanon, stating that Syria's use of its troops represented "a constructive role," and that Ford would oppose any intervention in Lebanon "that could lead to a Middle East confrontation or war."

*April 19*—Israeli troops killed one Arab and wounded three others while breaking up demonstrations opposing the April 16 march by Israelis across the occupied West Bank.

*April 21*—It was reported that China had agreed to supply military equipment and economic aid to Egypt.

*April 25*—Jordanian officials were reported to have announced that the United States had agreed to lower the price of Hawk missile systems and that the Jordanian Government was discussing the American offer with Saudi Arabia in an effort to persuade the latter to finance the deal.

*April 26*—Two Israeli newspapers reported that Syrian President al-Assad had indicated his readiness to meet with President Ford and that the meeting might take place before May 31, the expiration date for the mandate of U.N. peacekeeping forces on the Golan Heights. (White House Deputy Press Secretary John Carlson subsequently said that there was an "open possibility' that Ford would meet with Al-Assad in the near future.)

*April 26*—A four-member Egyptian delegation, led by Trade Minister Zakaria Tewfig, arrived in Moscow to conduct talks with Soviet officials.

*April 26*—Egyptian President al-Sadat suggested at a Cairo news conference that Egypt would delare a state of nonbelligerency if Israel withdrew from Arab territory seized in 1967.

*April 28*—Israeli Defense Minister Peres said Syrian involvement in the Lebanese civil war was part of an overall plan to take over the country in order to stage future attacks against Israel.

*April 29*—Eleven Mauritanian soldiers and 27 Polisario guerrillas were killed in a 2-day clash in Western Sahara.

*April 30*—In a major blow to Syrian efforts to achieve a solution to the civil strife in Lebanon, heavy fighting and extremist opposition forced the Lebanese Parliament to postpone elections for a new President.

*May 3*—Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi called for an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council, with PLO participation, to discuss Israel's "measures of oppression and terrorism" in the West Bank and Gaza against the Palestinian people. (Israeli officials subsequently called the Egyptian request an infringement of the September 1975 Sinai agreement by which Egypt pledged to tone down its diplomatic warfare against Israel.)

*May 4*—Former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia James Akins said before the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations that the State Department had ignored Saudi offers to roll back oil price increases and to prevent the establishment of a Soviet Indian Ocean base in Somalia.

*May 6*—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin, in a speech marking his country's 28th anniversary of independence, vowed that Israel would "maintain law and public order" in territory captured from Jordan, Egypt, and Syria. (Previously, he had warned Israelis that the United States eventually may waiver from its present firm stand against talks with the PLO.)

*May 9*—In a speech in Baltimore, Secretary Kissinger, warning that continuation of the status quo constituted the greatest risk in the Middle

East, said negotiations must take place between all parties in the region, conceding that "any negotiation will require Israel to exchange territory in return for political and therefore much less concrete concessions." (Kissinger reaffirmed the United States' commitment to Israel's survival and security and stated there could be "no imposed solutions" to a Middle East settlement by outside powers.)

***May 9***—The Israeli Cabinet adopted a compromise plan to deal with Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank, declaring that future settlements would be approved only in the Jordan valley and along the pre-1967-war border between the West Bank and Israel.

***May 9***—Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb confirmed in Tehran that some American defense contractors and the Iranian government were discussing a possible trade of Iranian oil for American arms, but he said no firm arrangements had as yet been concluded.

***May 10***—State Department spokesman Robert Funseth, commenting on the Lebanese election on May 8 of Elias Sarkis to succeed outgoing President Sulaiman Franjieh, said that the United States hoped "the Lebanese constitutional process continues to go forward and, as before, we stand ready to help in any way we can in keeping with our goal of preserving the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and national cohesion of Lebanon." (The subsequent outbreak of fresh fighting in that country, however, wrecked immediate hopes for peace between the various factions.)

***May 10***—A World Health Organization (WHO) report on conditions in the West Bank and Gaza described health services as improved since Israeli occupation began in 1967, with some now on a high technical level. (On May 17, the World Health assembly in Geneva, on the initiative of India and Arab states, approved by a 65–18 vote, with 14 abstentions, a motion declaring the WHO report "inadmissible.")

***May 10***—In an interview published in the *Jerusalem Post,* President Ford said it was time to discuss an overall settlement of the Middle East conflict, and that the United States had "gone about as far as we can in the step-by-step process" of Arab-Israeli negotiations.

***May 11***—The *New York Times* reported that Israel was drawing up plans for the establishment of a large number of settlements, ranging from agricultural villages to industrial towns, in the occupied Golan Heights, the West Bank, the Jordan valley, and the Rafah area of Gaza over the next several years.

***May 12***—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin declared that there was a chance both Egypt and Syria would agree to negotiations to end the state of war with Israel sometime in 1976.

***May 12***—Israeli Foreign Minister Allon warned that the recently reported cooperation between Egypt and the PLO would turn back the clock on relations between Egypt and Israel.

***May 13***—Speaking in Washington before the American Jewish Committee, President Ford declared that the United States "will remain the ultimate guarantor of Israel's freedom," and that "the fundamental American-Israeli friendship" would not be eroded despite differences that may arise between the two countries.

***May 14***—It was reported that Secretary Kissinger and Israeli Ambassador Dinitz had agreed on a formula for continued U.S. military aid to Israel and had discussed the dangers of a general Middle East war stemming from the renewed fighting in Lebanon. (Kissinger also was reported to have emphasized U.S. opposition to Israeli plans to establish more Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories.)

***May 15***—PLO leaders appealed to Syria to end its military intervention in Lebanon and its involvement "in a bloody conflict against the national movement and the Palestinian revolution" for its own political purposes. (The growing dispute between Syria and the PLO centered on the Syrian land and sea blockade of territory held by Palestinians and the Lebanese Muslim-Leftist Alliance; and on Palestinian concern over Syrian efforts to bring the guerrilla movement under its control to permit pursuit of a policy of accommodation with the United States and Israel.)

***May 15***—Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations Chaim Herzog denounced the terrorist activities of the Jewish Defense League in New York, calling it a small, irresponsible group.

***May 16***—Nabil Shaat, head of the PLO planning section, said in Brussels that all Israeli Jews will be formally recognized as Palestinians by the Palestinian National Council under a planned amendment to article 6 of the PLO National Covenent. (The amendment would bring the Covenant in line with the PLO program for a democratic, secular Palestinian state for all its inhabitants irrespective of religion.)

***May 16***—At the seventh Islamic Conference in Istanbul, foreign ministers from 40 Muslim nations passed a resolution on the Middle East urging Islamic countries to sever all relations with Israel and equating Zionism with racism. (The Conference also established a $60 million fund to counter Israeli rule in occupied Arab territories.)

***May 16***—Eleven terrorists and four policemen were killed in shootouts at three Marxist guerrilla hideouts in a residential section of Tehran.

***May 17***—A Soviet delegation, led by Deputy Defense Minister Pavel Kutakhov and two air force generals, arrived in Jordan for 4 days of talks on Jordanian air defense needs in response to an invitation by Jordanian air force commander General Aboud Salim.

***May 17***—Libyan Prime Minister Jalloud unexpectedly arrived in Beirut in an apparent attempt to mediate the rift between Syria and Palestinian and Muslim factions in the Lebanese civil war. (Jalloud had flown from Damascus, where he had met with Syrian President al-Assad, and was accompanied by PLO Chairman Arafat.)

***May 17***—A report published by Amnesty International stated that hundreds of persons had "disappeared" in the People's Democratic Republic of the Yemen and that several thousand political prisoners were held in that country.

***May 18***—The financial weekly *Barron's* stated that after two decades of spectacular economic growth, Israel was running into severe recession, and its dependence on American aid was causing considerable concern.

*May 19*—In a report to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by Senators Javits, Haskell, Stevenson, and Abourezk, who recently had returned from the Middle East, it was recommended that Israel withdraw from, and return, occupied Arab territories as a necessary step toward achieving peace in that region.

*May 20*—It was reported that internal problems in Syria, in part generated by the government's intervention in Lebanon, were responsible for the abrupt cancellation of Syria's scheduled conference with Egypt in Riyadh, with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait acting as mediators, to resolve differences between the two countries. (The Syrian Government on May 19 had announced the postponement "to permit further consultation.")

*May 23*—A senior State Department official indicated that the United States was giving serious consideration to an offer by France to send peacekeeping forces into Lebanon. (Lebanese Prime Minister Karami joined Muslim-Leftist Alliance factions in rejecting the French offer, stating that Lebanon "will never go back to the days of the mandate.")

*May 25*—Iranian Prime Minister Hoveyda announced that Iran had signed contracts to purchase two nuclear powerplants from France.

*May 25*—The State Department announced that the Soviet Union was permitting a slightly higher level of emigration since the Helsinki Conference, but the level still remained far below that when detente was in full bloom.

*May 26*—The U.N. Security Council issued a majority opinion deploring the establishment of Israeli settlements on Arab territories, but the United States rejected the measure. (The opinion called upon Israel to rescind actions altering the character of occupied Arab lands and deplored the Israeli practice of setting up new villages there.)

*May 26*—Following unannounced discussions between Soviet and Israeli diplomats in Washington and at the United Nations, initiated by the Soviets, the Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz* reported that the Foreign Ministry had issued instructions requiring home-office authorization prior to further contacts with Soviet representatives.

*May 26*—Secretary Kissinger, speaking before a Conference of Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) ministers in London, said that the time was approaching "when new impetus must be given to movement towards an overall peace" in the Middle East, and that the civil war in Lebanon had "preoccupied the attention of many of the parties" in the region. (Iranian Foreign Minister Khalatbari declared at the conference that the passage of recent events in southern Africa—the Soviet-supported Cuban invasion of Angola—"could repeat themselves in our immediate neighborhood with disastrous repercussions.")

*May 27*—U.N. Secretary General Waldheim announced that Syria had agreed to extend the mandate for the U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights for a further 6 months.

*May 27*—Saudi Arabian King Khalid concluded 4 days of talks with the Shah of Iran and other Iranian officials reportedly aimed at resolving differences over the price of oil and at promoting security arrangements in the Persian Gulf.

*May 27*—In Beirut, gunmen forced their way into the home of Lebanese Druze leader Kamal Jumblatt's sister, Mrs. Linda al-Atrash, killing her and wounding her two daughters, thereby compelling a postponement of talks between Jumblatt and President-elect Sarkis for a week.

*May 27*—Israeli U.N. Ambassador Herzog rejected the U.S. position that the establishment of Jewish settlements on Arab lands constituted an obstacle to peace in the Middle East.

*May 28*—A report by the International Commission of Jurists on human rights and the legal system in Iran declared that the Iranian Government had not implemented basic civil and political rights of its citizens and that "there is abundant evidence showing the systematic use of impermissible methods of psychological and physical torture of political suspects during interrogation."

*May 30*—Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi recommended that the Arab League revise the status of the PLO from that of an observer to full membership in order to "bolster [the PLO's] international position and give it significant weight."

*May 31*—Syria moved fresh troops into northern Lebanon to block a Muslim-Leftist Alliance seige of two Christian towns in the Akkar valley. (Lebanese Druze leader Jumblatt and moderate Christian leader Roymond Edde subsequently charged that the United States had agreed to a plan whereby Lebanon would be partitioned, with most of the country moving under Syrian control.)

*May 31*—Israel and South Africa announced a program to strengthen scientific and technological relations.

*June 1*—A Syrian task force, including an armored brigade, entered east-central Lebanon in an effort to halt fighting between that country's warring factions. (The PLO issued a statement charging that the invasion was "the beginning of a Syrian occupation" of Lebanon. Israeli Foreign Minister Allon declared that Israel had the right "to take the necessary measures to protect our interests" if its security were threatened by the Syrian move. State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said the United States "continues to warn all concerned about the dangers of escalating a civil strife into an international conflict.")

*June 1*—White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen stated that President Ford had instructed members of his administration to seek an overall peace settlement for the Middle East, and that Ford and his advisers were studying the possibility of a preliminary meeting of all parties concerned in Geneva to be followed by a full-scale conference.

*June 1*—Israeli Foreign Minister Allon called for a meeting between Israel, Jordan, and leaders of the occupied West Bank to discuss the territory's future.

*June 1*—Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin arrived in Damascus from Iraq for 3 days of talks with Syrian President al-Assad and other officials. (The Defense Department announced that since May 27 the Soviet Union had increased its Mediterranean fleet to 65 ships, including a helicopter carrier.)

*June 3*—Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi, in a letter to Arab League Secretary General Mahoud Riad, condemned the Syrian intervention into Lebanon and called for an urgent meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss the situation.

*June 5*—The Egyptian Foreign Ministry announced it had ordered Syria to close its Embassy in Cairo and all Syrian diplomats to leave the country within 48 hours. (The ministry also said that the Egyptian Embassy in Damascus was being closed.)

*June 7*—Egyptian President al-Sadat stated in a message opening a Middle East Development Conference in Cairo that Egypt's recovery from inflation and other economic problems depended upon the achievement of a permanent peace in the region, and that it was "imperative that an applicable Middle East peace be achieved, not only for Egypt, but for all parties involved."

*June 7*—In its first direct attack against Al Fatah, Syria accused the Palestinian group of trying to partition Lebanon "so that part of it would become an alternative to Palestine." (The statement also said that clashes in Lebanon which had killed or wounded large numbers of people on June 6 had been "treacherously and premediatedly engineered by Al Fatah and its allies.")

*June 8*—Appearing before the House Committee on International Relations, Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Greenwald and Deputy Secretary of Defense William Clement argued that proposed legislation prohibiting American companies from complying with the Arab boycott against Israel would "contribute to a sense of confrontation and would be counterproductive," cause a "deterioration of relationships with countries with which we are making progress," and "adversely affect our efforts to reach a settlement" in the Middle East.

*June 9*—Syria opened a third front in its intervention in Lebanon meeting stiff resistance from Palestinian and Muslim Leftist Alliance forces. (An official Soviet statement released by *Tass* warned Damascus to halt its action and also contained a warning to Lebanon, because of its offer to send peacekeeping troops to Lebanon, and to the United States, because of the presence of U.S. ships off the Lebanese coast.)

*June 10*—In Cairo, the Arab League voted to seek a cease-fire in Lebanon, the withdrawal of Syrian troops, and their replacement by a joint Arab peace-keeping force, and League mediators flew to Damascus to discuss the proposal with Syrian President al-Assad. (Lebanese President Franjieh said that Lebanon "will resist with all its means and resources an Arab force that enters its territory against its will and without its prior agreement.")

*June 10*—President Ford conferred with Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri at the White House.

*June 11*—The PLO accused Syria of injecting new troops into Lebanon and of failing to implement the agreement reached by Arab foreign ministers in Cairo on a collective peacemaking initiative in that country.

*June 14*—Syrian troops and armor captured Palestinian and leftist bases in southeast Lebanon and advanced to within 14 miles of the Israeli border. (Palestinian leaders appealed to Arab states for a food airlift to break Syria's blockade of Lebanon's major ports.)

*June 14*—Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi said that Syria had received "the green light" to intervene militarily in Lebanon following contacts with the United States and Israel through France and Jordan, and that the Soviet Union and the United States had agreed not to permit the Lebanese situation to lead to a confrontation between them.

*June 15*—Following reports that Syrian armored columns had captured a number of Palestinian positions to within 2½ miles of the Israeli border, Israeli Prime Minister Rabin told the Knesset that "should a new situation [in Lebanon] be created, there could be a change in our position as well, as will be necessitated by our security needs."

*June 15*—The *New York Times* reported that Saudi Arabia was seeking to purchase 1,900 Sidewinder interceptor missiles from the United States.

*June 16*—U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Francis Meloy, Economic Counselor Robert Waring, and their Lebanese driver were kidnaped and murdered in Beirut while traveling to a meeting with Lebanese President-elect Sarkis. (The United States subsequently urged all Americans to leave Lebanon.)

*June 18*—The PLO announced that it had arrested gunmen responsible for the murders of U.S. Ambassador Meloy, his aide and driver, and would hand them over to the pan-Arab peace-keeping force scheduled to arrive in Lebanon to enforce a ceasefire.

*June 18*—Syrian President al-Assad arrived in Paris for 3 days of talks on the Lebanese situation with French President d'Estaing.

*June 20*—A U.S. Navy landing craft evacuated 263 Americans and Europeans from Lebanon after fighting had blocked a planned overland convoy evacuation to Damascus. (Palestinian and Muslim Leftist Alliance troops provided security for the evacuation.)

*June 21*—It was reported that the Israeli Defense Ministry will order a reassessment of the country's military activities because of budget cuts and reduced U.S. financial aid.

*June 21*—Two battalions of Syrian and Libyan troops arrived in Beirut as the vanguard of the pan-Arab peace-keeping force.

*June 21*—Egyptian President al-Sadat, Saudi Arabian King Khalid, and PLO Chairman Arafat opened talks in Riyadh aimed at "current efforts to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon."

*June 21*—The Polisario Front confirmed the death of its Secretary General, Sayid al-Wali, but denied he had been killed when Polisario guerrillas had attacked the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott earlier in June.

*June 22*—Secretary Kissinger stated that the United States supported French proposals to send a peace-keeping force into Lebanon and to host a peace conference to end the Lebanese civil war.

*June 22*—President Ford announced that he was sending Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Talcott Seelye to Beirut temporarily to take charge of the U.S. Embassy.

*June 23*—*Pravda* commented that the Lebanese crisis had sharply worsened in recent days and stated that "the senseless and provocative assassination" of the U.S. diplomats on June 16 "served as a pretext for a debate in NATO circles about the possibility of their open armed interference in the affairs of Lebanon."

*June 23*—Lebanese Christian forces began an assault on the Palestinian refugee camps of Jisir Alpashah and Tal Zaatar.

*June 23*—Egyptian President al-Sadat said in Doha, Qatar, that the opportunity still existed for resumption of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East this year, and, "as soon as the American elections are over, the United States can then play its role" in such a conference.

*June 24*—At the conclusion of a 2-day conference between Egyptian Prime Minister Salim and Syrian Prime Minister al-Ayyoubi in Riyadh, it was announced Egypt and Syria had agreed to set up a joint committee to coordinate political and military strategy toward Israel, halt their propaganda war, and arrange a summit meeting between Presidents al-Sadat and al-Assad, thus ending a 10-month rift between the two countries.

*June 27*—Palestinian terrorists hijacked an Air France jet airliner over Greece during a flight from Tel Aviv to Paris and flew its 256 passengers and crew to Entebbe Airport, Uganda, after a refueling stop in Libya.

*June 28*—A communique issued at the conclusion of a 12-day visit to Moscow by Jordanian King Hussein called for an "all embracing" Middle East settlement "and not by separate and partial measures." (No mention was made of a possible Jordanian purchase of a Soviet air defense system which King Hussein earlier had said he would discuss with Soviet leaders during his visit.)

*June 29*—The United States vetoed a Security Council resolution endorsing a report submitted by a 20-nation Palestinian Rights Committee that called for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and affirmed the rights of Palestinians to national independence. (The report demanded that Israel withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza which then would be placed under U.N. jurisdiction and eventually turned over to the PLO.)

*June 30*—Arab League envoy Hassan Sabri al-Kholi, who had arranged a cease-fire the previous evening, left Beirut for Damascus as Christian forces captured one of the two Palestinian refugee camps they had been attacking since June 23 and continued their assault on the second camp.

*June 30*—Egypt expelled Libyan chargé d'affaires Milod Sadiq after he had been detained and accused of distributing "seditious leaflets instigating rebellion" against the government of President al-Sadat.

*July 1*—The Israeli Government reversed a standing policy by announcing its decision to negotiate with pro-Palestinian terrorists for the release of hostages aboard an Air France airliner held at Entebbe Airport, Uganda. (The hijackers had given a deadline of July 4 for the release of extremists imprisoned in Israel, France, Switzerland, West Germany, and Kenya.)

*July 1*—A contingent of 1,300 Saudi Arabian and Sudanese troops arrived in Lebanon to join the pan-Arab peace-keeping force attempting to establish a truce in the country's civil war.

*July 4*—An Israeli army spokesman announced in Tel Aviv that an Israeli airborne commando force had successfully rescued 103 Jewish (mostly Israeli) and French hostages held at Entebbe Airport, Uganda. (Seven pro-Palestinian hijackers and terrorists had been killed, and a number of Soviet-supplied Ugandan air force aircraft destroyed.)

*July 5*—A meeting scheduled between Arab League mediators and Lebanese Christian leaders was canceled because of intense fighting in various parts of the country. (The previous day, Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam, PLO Chairman Arafat, and Lebanese Muslim Leftist Alliance leaders had held talks at Sofar, near Beirut, under the auspices of Arab League Secretary General Riad.)

*July 5*—U.N. Secretary General Waldheim stated that the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport constituted a violation of Uganda's sovereignty, but he expressed satisfaction that the lives of hostages had been saved. (At its meeting in Mauritius, the OAU unanimously passed a resolution condemning the Israeli action and calling for a Security Council session to take "all appropriate measures" against Israel.)

*July 5*—Secretary Kissinger said in Chicago that it was "essential that some international arrangements be made to deal with terrorists, because it cannot be tolerated that innocent people become the playthings of international thugs."

*July 5*—Egyptian Minister of War General Gamassi, at the conclusion of a visit to the United Kingdom, said in an interview that decisions on the creation of an Egyptian arms industry, with British and French participation, will be taken in August at a meeting of defense ministers from Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, and Qatar.

*July 6*—The Sudan broke off diplomatic relations with Libya in response to the Libyan Government's alleged role during the abortive coup d'etat of July 2 against President Nimeiri. (The following day, the Arab League announced in Cairo that the Sudan had been requested to drop charges against Libya in the Security Council in the interests of Arab unity.)

*July 8*—Speaking at a luncheon in Washington for Saudi Arabian Second Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah bin Abd al-Saud, Secretary Kissinger called for a roundtable conference of all parties involved in the fighting in Lebanon, declaring that the civil war was preventing an overall Middle East peace settlement.

*July 8*—It was reported that the Defense Department had discouraged Saudi Arabia from purchasing advanced fighter aircraft such as the F–14 and F–15 on the grounds that they were too sophisticated for the Saudi air force to maintain and fly, and had advised that the Saudis should build their capability and experience around the less complex F–5 fighters purchased from the United States.

*July 9*—Iraqi Vice President Saddam Hussain al-Takriti said that his country's leadership had "studied the general Arab situation" and had decided to form a new Arab front against Israel, comprising Iraq, Libya, Algeria, and the Palestinians.

*July 9*—On his return from four days of discussions in Moscow, Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam said he had obtained agreement from Soviet leaders to persuade the Palestinians to disengage their forces from the conflict Lebanon.

*July 11*—Damascus radio reported that Jordanian King Hussein and Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud were conferring with a delegation of Lebanese Christian leaders in Damascus on the civil war in Lebanon.

*July 11*—The *Baltimore News American* reported that South Africa and Israel will conduct military staff talks and that Israel will supply arms to the South African army as the latter reequips in order to change its primary mission from that of dealing almost exclusively with internal security to meeting the threat of full-scale attacks from across its borders.

*July 12*—U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Scranton, during debate on the Israeli action in Uganda, stated in the Security Council that there "is a well-established right to use limited force for the protection of one's own nationals from an imminent threat of injury or death in a situation where the state in whose territory they are located either is unwilling or unable to protect them. The right, flowing from the right of self-defense, is limited to such use of force as is necessary and appropriate to protect threatened nationals from injury."

*July 12*—It was reported that, according to Damascus sources, Syrian President al-Assad had authorized the use of up to 50,000 Syrian troops, together with armor and air support, to restore order in Lebanon. (It was estimated that, currently, there were about 13,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon.)

*July 13*—Jordanian Prime Minister Rifai resigned and King Hussein asked Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Cabinet, to form a new government. (Former Ambassador to the United States, Abd al-Hamid Sharif, became Chief of the Royal Cabinet.)

*July 13*—Israeli Navy Commander Michael Markai said that Israel will double its long-distance combat fleet with six more Gabriel-carrying Flame missile boats, costing $15 million each.

*July 14*—At the end of 4 days of inconclusive debate in the Security Council, African members of the Council withdrew a resolution condemning the Israeli rescue mission at Entebbe Airport as a "flagrant violation" of Uganda's sovereignty, and announced they would not participate in voting on a concomitant Anglo-American resolution condemning the hijacking of airliners and calling on all governments to "prevent and punish such terrorist acts."

*July 14*—The *Washington Post* reported the State Department had concluded that Israel had used U.S.-supplied aircraft and equipment in its rescue mission in Uganda for "legitimate self-defense", permitted under the Foreign Military Sales Act.

*July 14*—In Beirut, Libyan Prime Minister Jalloud submitted a Syrian proposal to the Palestinian forces for a step-by-step arrangement starting with a limited Syrian withdrawal and leading eventually to a cease-fire.

*July 15*—Syrian forces captured Baalbak, the last Palestinian/Muslim Leftist Alliance stronghold in eastern Lebanon, as the PLO accused the Damascus government of having sent 1,000 fresh troops into Lebanon.

*July 18*—The Soviet aircraft carrier *Kiev* entered the Mediterranean for the first time to reinforce the Soviet fleet. (It was reported that U.S. officials had indicated the Soviet Union had more than 70 warships in the Mediterranean.)

*July 18*—A joint communique, issued at the conclusion of 3 days of talks between Saudi Arabian King Khalid, Egyptian President al-Sadat, and Sudanese President Nimeiri at Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, announced agree-

ment "to promote and intensify cooperation" between the three countries, condemnation of the continuation of fighting in Lebanon, and a declaration of support—in the wake of the July 2 abortive coup in Khartoum—for the "heroic Sudanese people in their confrontation with conspiracies, aggression and sedition."

*July 18*—Israeli devalued its pound by a further 2 percent—the fourteenth in a series of devaluations since November 1974. (The Israeli Government also decided to link its pound to the U.S. dollar, the pound sterling, the West German mark, the French franc, and the Dutch guilder, in a move designed to improve Israeli exports; previously, it had been tied only to the U.S. dollar.)

*July 18*—According to two studies prepared by the State Department's Office of the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance and released by Representative Aspin, it was necessary that "major improvements in contact management" be made or "Iran will not develop the desired defense capabilities and our relations could suffer unavoidable strain." (Aspin charged that "the management of some contracts appears to be absolute anarchy.")

*July 18*—Libyan Minister of State Muhammad az-Zawi announced in Kuwait that his government had dispatched French-built Mirage jet aircraft to Uganda to replace Soviet-supplied MIG jets that had been destroyed by Israeli commandos at Entebbe.

*July 18*—The Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported that finance ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates had initialed an agreement in Cairo establishing a $2 billion fund to help finance development in Egypt.

*July 19*—In an interview published in *Newsweek*, Jordanian King Hussain said that the PLO had weakened its argument, because of its role in the Lebanese civil war, that Jews, Muslims, and Christians could live in harmony side by side in a future greater Palestine; and that it can "now be seen that Arabs themselves, citizens of the same country, not only cannot coexist but collide day and night." (Hussain also stated that the Israelis were "dangerously complacent" and, unless the momentum toward peace was resumed, there would be "a rapid deterioration toward another explosion.")

*July 19*—Following talks in London between Oman Sultan Qabus and the British Government, it was announced that the Royal Air Force will withdraw from its staging airfield on Masirah Island, off the coast of Oman, in March 1977, and will hand over operations of the airfield at Salalah, Dhofar Province, to the Omani authorities. (British pilots and other staff seconded to the Sultan's forces will not be affected by the agreement.)

*July 19*—The State Department announced that negotiations had been completed on a draft agreement for the United States to sell nuclear power reactors to Israel and Egypt.

*July 20*—Syrian President al-Assad, in a broadcast speech, rejected Palestinian demands that he withdraw Syrian forces from Lebanon, stating that the Palestinians had "no right, legal or otherwise, to demand the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon," and that they were "fighting a battle that has nothing to do with their cause." (Al-Assad said

that Syrian troops would leave only at the request of Lebanese President Franjieh or other legitimate officials.)

*July 20*—The Paris newspaper *Le Monde* reported that Soviet Communist Party Chairman Brezhnev had accused Syria of prolonging the civil war in Lebanon, and had requested the Damascus government to withdraw its forces.

*July 20*—A joint communique issued in Cairo announced the conclusion of a 25-year defense pact between Egypt and the Sudan, signed by the leaders of the two countries on July 15.

*July 21*—A partial truce between Christian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon was shattered by a mortar attack on an Arab League peacekeeping unit and by renewed fighting around the Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Zaatar.

*July 21*—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin, referring to reports that Israel apparently was supplying arms to Christians in Lebanon, denied that his country was involved in the civil war and declared it would not intervene unless its security was threatened. (State Department spokesman Robert Funseth, responding to questions concerning reports of Lebanese Maronite forces receiving covert arms supplies from Israel, stated that the United States "has not approved directly or indirectly the transfer of arms by any country to Lebanon.")

*July 22*—Lebanese Druze leader Jumblatt announced the establishment of a "central political council"—a civil administration to govern those sections of Lebanon controlled by the Muslim Leftist Alliance. (The move was seen as a step toward partition of Lebanon.)

*July 22*—A Palestinian delegation met with Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam and senior members of the Ba'ath Party in Damascus to discuss ways of resolving differences stemming from Syrian intervention in the Lebanese civil war.

*July 22*—U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts and Egyptian Minister of Economic Cooperation Zaki Shafii signed a loan agreement in Cairo for importation of American agricultural and industrial equipment—the first of seven loan agreements to total $435 million scheduled to be signed in the near future.

*July 22*—The Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, quoting "senior U.S. diplomats," reported that Al Fatah second-in-command Salah Khalaf (also known as Abu Iyad) had directed the June 16 murder of U.S. Ambassador Meloy, his aide and driver, in order to provoke the United States into intervening in Lebanon with the aim of uniting the various warring factions.

*July 23*—The *Washington Star* reported that Ashland Oil, New England Petroleum, General Dynamics, and Litton Industries were negotiating a $13 billion arrangement whereby Iran would be offered a limited share of ownership in the American companies in return for use of Iranian oil to finance the purchase of U.S. jet fighters and warships. (An Ashland Oil Co. spokesman subsequently denied that part-ownership was being considered.)

*July 25*—*Newsweek* reported the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the Sudan had agreed at their Jiddah summit meeting that Libyan leader Qaddafi must be ousted by whatever means were necessary.

*July 26*—In an interview following the conclusion of hearings on the Middle East by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Senator McGovern stated that the United States should consider "international intervention to restore order" in Lebanon, either through the creation of a United Nations force or alongside France, Britain, and possibly the Soviet Union.

*July 26*—It was reported that oil and shipping companies operating in the Persian Gulf had received a detailed alert from the State Department warning against the possible hijacking of an oil tanker in the region.

*July 27*—A U.S. Navy landing craft evacuated 308 persons, including 156 Americans, from Beirut in an apparent final "organized departure" from Lebanon. (Special U.S. Ambassador Seelye and other embassy personnel boarded the craft, leaving a skeleton staff of 15, including 12 U.S. Marines, in the capital; security for the operation was provided by Palestinian and Muslim Leftist Alliance units.)

*July 27*—At the conclusion of 5 days of talks between Syrian and Palestinian leaders, a draft cease-fire agreement was dispatched for study by the various factions in the Lebanese civil war. (The agreement reportedly would require Palestinian forces to abide by the 1969 Cairo pact under which they promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of Lebanon in return for being permitted to maintain camps in that country; and it would preclude partition of Lebanon.)

*August 1*—Damascus radio reported the resignation of Syrian Prime Minister Mahmoud al-Ayoubi and the succession to that post of Maj. Gen. Abdul Rahman Khlefawi, who had served as Premier from 1971 to 1972.

*August 1*—Arab demonstrators clashed with Israeli troops in Nablus in the occupied West Bank. (The demonstration and a previous commercial strike had been called to protest a newly imposed value-added tax by Israel that would raise prices of goods by 5 percent.

*August 2*—A report on U.S. military sales to Iran, published by the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance of the Committee on Foreign Relations, indicated that the 1972 decision by President Nixon "to sell Iran the F–14 and/or the F–15 aircraft and, in general, to let Iran buy anything it wanted effectively exempted Iran from arms sales review processes in the State and Defense Departments." (Responding to the report, the State Department denied that weapons systems were being sold to Iran without any review by U.S. officials.)

*August 2*—Israeli troops blocked an attempt by right-wing Jews, led by American Rabbi Meir Kahane) founder of the Jewish Defense League), to set up an unauthorized settlement near Jericho in the occupied West Bank.

*August 3*—Egyptian President al-Sadat said in a speech in Alexandria that Israel and Syria had conducted secret discussions in Geneva and had reached agreement giving the Damascus government a free hand in Lebanon. (Al Sadat stated that it had become clear "the Syrians are liquidating the Palestinians in a more cruel manner than the Israelis did," and that Egypt was prepared to "liberate" Israeli-held territories if peaceful negotiations failed.)

*August 4*—The commander of the Arab League peacekeeping force in Lebanon, Maj. Gen. Hassan Ghunaim, announced that all warring factions in the Lebanese civil war had signed a new cease-fire agreement to come into effect on August 5.

*August 4*—Israeli radio reported that talks between Israeli officials and breakaway units of the Lebanese army led by Lt. Ahmad Khatib had been held at the Rosh Haniqra checkpoint on the Israeli-Lebanese border in an effort to curb guerrilla attacks against Israel from southern Lebanon.

*August 5*—The United States completed the signing of agreements to sell nuclear reactors to Israel and Egypt. (The projected delivery of the reactors was estimated for the mid-1980's.)

*August 5*—The Egyptian Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported that large numbers of tanks, armored vehicles, and artillery pieces were being amassed by the Soviet Union in Libya; that Mig-25 jet aircraft were being flown on reconnaissance missions by Soviet pilots from airfields near Tripoli; and that the Soviet Mediterranean fleet was using Libyan port facilities.

*August 7*—In Iran, Secretary Kissinger defended the U.S. arms sales program to that country, stating that the transactions were "not a favor to Iran," but "in the interest of the United States" in supplying arms to an ally against "potential threats" from its neighbors.

*August 8*—Secretary Kissinger and Iranian Economic Affairs Minister Hushang Ansari signed an economic agreement that is expected to lead to $40 billion in trade between the United States and Iran during the 1975–80 period. (The figure did not include U.S. arms sales to Iran which were expected to be between $2 and $3 billion per year.)

*August 11*—Four persons were killed, including staff aide to Senator Javits, Harold Rosenthal, and more than 30 injured when Palestinian terrorists shot up and bombed an Istanbul international airport building after having failed to hijack an Israeli El Al airliner.

*August 11*—The Defense Department notified Congress that it intends to sell to Iran almost $315 million of artillery ammunition and support items for previously purchased F–5 jet aircraft.

*August 12*—After 54 days of seige, Lebanese Christian forces finally captured the fortified Palestinian Tal Zaatar refugee camp near Beirut.

*August 13*—The Syrian Ministry of the Interior annouced in Damascus that "in view of current security circumstances in Lebanon, and to safeguard the convenience of Lebanese and Syrian citizens," the Government had issued instructions regulating travel and movement between the two countries—thus restricting for the first time since the Lebanese civil war began travel across the Syrian border.

*August 13*—The Egyptian newspaper *Al Ahram* reported that Egypt had moved troops, armor, and weapons westward to protect its border with Libya and to prevent infiltration by saboteurs.

*August 14*—At least seven persons were killed and several injured in Alexandria when a bomb exploded in a train being boarded by farmers and workers bound for Aswan.

***August 14***—Arab Foreign Ministers attending the fifth nonalined summit conference in Sri Lanka rejected a PLO proposal calling for the immediate expulsion of Israel from the United Nations.

***August 15***—The Libyan Government requested an urgent session of the Arab League Council to discuss tensions along the Libyan-Egyptian border.

***August 15***—Saudi Arabian Minister of Planning Hisham Nazir said in Washington that Saudi foreign assistance, currently $4 billion per year, had reached its peak and would be decreased in the future.

***August 15***—Israeli Minister of Justice Haim Zadok said in Washington that capital punishment for terrorists "would not serve Israel's best interests," and stressed that decisions regarding the punishment of terrorists "must be guided by cool judgment rather than by emotional reaction."

***August 17***—The State Department acknowledged that the Soviet Union had complained to the administration over the interception by Israeli naval patrols of supplies bound for Palestinian and leftist forces in Lebanon. (In Tel Aviv, Israeli Defense Minister Peres said that six ships had been halted off the Lebanese coast but stated "there is no blockade" of Lebanon by Israel.)

***August 18***—Israeli radio announced that Israel had protested to the U.N. peacekeeping force, accusing Egypt of having moved 16 to 18 battalions to the east bank of the Suez Canal instead of the 8 permitted by the Sinai interim agreement of September 1975. (Israeli defense officials said that the Egyptians also had placed missile batteries and helicopters in restricted areas, but these had been withdrawn in July following Israeli complaints.)

***August 18***—The *Baltimore Sun* reported that Israeli arms exports were expected to reach more than $300 million in 1976, with sales to "generally non-alined" countries, including Mexico, Ecuador, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Singapore, Austria, and South Africa.

***August 19***—Uganda radio announced that President Amin had cabled Israeli Prime Minister Rabin requesting compensation for the loss of lives and property during the July 4 rescue of hostages at Entebbe Airport, as well as for the "hospitality for the hostages" given by Uganda.

***August 21***—Finance Ministers of Egypt and four Arab oil-producing countries—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates—signed an agreement establishing a $2 billion fund to help finance development in Egypt.

***August 22***—The State Department announced that Robert Houghton and David Mack, both Foreign Service officers, had been sent to Lebanon to confer with Lebanese officials in Christian-controlled areas. (The move was believed to indicate growing concern in Washington for a trend toward partition of Lebanon between Christians and Muslims.)

***August 22***—Israeli Defense Minister Peres said in an interview that tensions between Israel and Syria had relaxed to such a degree that Israel may soon be able to "open the gates a little bit" to allow members of families separated by the cease-fire line to visit each other. (Peres said that U.N. officials were exploring the matter with the Syrian authorities, and that Israel was awaiting an announcement.)

81-813 O - 77 - 5

*August 23*—Egyptian paratroopers at Luxor Airport dressed as airport employees rescued 101 passengers and crew held hostage aboard Egyptian airliner that had been hijacked shortly after takeoff from Cairo. (The Egyptian Government subsequently announced that the hijacking operation had been planned by Libya.)

*August 23*—The Israeli newspaper *Jerusalem Post* criticized the Soviet policy of allowing dissidents to leave Russia with visas only to Israel, thus enabling Moscow to label all Soviet opposition movements as Jewish or Zionist-tainted. (The newspaper urged that "non-Jews be allowed to emigrate, but without forcing them to use the Israeli channel.")

*August 24*—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that the PLO, following heavy military and propaganda losses in recent weeks, has been taking several measures to restore its strength, including: (1) conscription of Palestinians between the ages of 18 to 30 in Lebanon; (2) a ban on all Palestinians from leaving the country; (3) a general call for Palestinians abroad to return to Lebanon to fight; (4) reinforcement of precarious Palestinian mountain positions that are claimed by Christian forces; and (5) a campaign to pressure supporters, such as Algeria and the Soviet Union, into declaring their backing for the PLO and the Muslim Leftist Alliance in the Lebanese conflict.

*August 25*—Egyptian President al-Sadat accepted the unanimous nomination by the Egyptian People's Assembly for a second 6-year term of office. (Al-Sadat will be the sole candidate in a yes-or-no plebiscite on September 16.)

*August 25*—Former Israeli Defense Minister Dayan said in Tel Aviv that the United States should reduce military aid to Israel, deescalate the Middle East arms race, and work for a new Arab-Israeli agreement to end the formal state of war; but he added that Israel "must have a nuclear option" to offset the numerical superiority of the Arab States and their financial capability to buy weapons. (Israeli Prime Minister Rabin subsequently described Dayan's statement as being "not correct, unfortunate and better left unsaid.")

*August 26*—Following a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary Kissinger told reporters that he and those Senators opposed to or critical of administration proposals to sell sophisticated weaponry to Saudi Arabia would meet the following day "and see if we can reach a solution" before the administration gave formal announcement of the proposed sale.

*August 26*—Lebanese President Franjieh called for the proposed Arab League summit conference on the Lebanese civil war to be held in Lebanon.

*August 26*—Israeli Defense Minister Peres stated that his government was ready for a new interim agreement with Syria, and offered to cooperate with Egypt in development projects.

*August 26*—The Egyptian newspaper *Al Ahram* reported that France was producing a modified version of its Crotale surface-to-air missile for eventual production in Egypt.

*August 27*—Secretary Kissinger informed the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that the United States had agreed to sell Iran 160 General Dynamics Corp. F–16 jet

fighters at a cost of about $3.4 billion. (Kissinger said that delivery would not begin until 1979, with an initial 10 trainers, and the remaining 150 aircraft would be delivered over the subsequent 4 years.)

***August 27***—An Iranian Government spokesman announced that Iran and Occidental Petroleum Corp. had canceled a $125 million plan to develop Caspian Sea oil, and to process and market other Iranian oil.

***August 28***—A terrorist group ambushed and killed three American employees of a U.S. defense firm in a Tehran suburb.

***August 28***—Arab League mediator Hassan Sabri al-Kholi met with Lebanese Christian, Muslim Leftist Alliance, and Palestinian leaders in an effort to promote the League's new peace plan for ending the civil war.

***August 28***—The Algerian news agency APS reported the opening of the third congress of the Polisario Front under its acting secretary general, Mahfud Larussi, in Western Sahara with some 40 foreign delegations attending.

***August 29***—The Amir of Kuwait, Shaikh Sabah Salim al-Sabah, suspended his country's constitution and dissolved the national assembly, and strengthened the Government's authority to suspend newspapers, declaring that Kuwait was at a "dead end," and that "deteriorating conditions" prompted his actions. (The *Washington Post* reported the occurrence of unrest among the Palestinian population, including criticism of the Kuwaiti Government and several bombing incidents.)

***August 29***—*Pravda* published an article calling on Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon and to cooperate with its "natural allies in the anti-imperialist struggle—the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon" in order to "facilitate the reconstruction and strengthening of the front of Arab forces."

***August 29***—Egypt moved reinforcements along its border with Libya and canceled Ramadan leaves for some of its military units.

***August 29***—Assessing the 1-year-old Sinai interim agreement between Israel and Egypt, Israeli Prime Minister Rabin stated that "the agreement stands up when judged" against Israel's standards for peace and security; and Foreign Minister Allon noted that while Egypt had honored its agreement to limit the numbers of troops and missiles in the Sinai, it had generally ignored its pledge to lessen political attacks on Israel, and that there had been no further progress toward peace since the pact was signed in September 1975. (Allon subsequently said in a broadcast that the Lebanese civil war was blocking "every hope and every possibility for any Arab readiness" to negotiate new peace moves.)

***August 29***—Egypt announced it was seeking the extradition from Jordan and Kuwait of two Palestinians involved in planning the hijacking of an Egyptian airliner on August 23.

***August 30***—An editorial appearing in the Syrian newspaper *Al Thawra* written by a former major in the Lebanese army called for the formation of a federal relationship between Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and the Palestinians.

***August 30***—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin declared that the Soviet Union must scale down its support of "extremist" Arab demands and adopt a more moderate tone before Israel would agree to Soviet participation in a Geneva conference on the Middle East.

***August 30***—As a Soviet delegation left Moscow to attend Libya's Revolution Day celebration, *Pravda* accused Egypt of making threats against Libyan leader Qaddafi, and declared that the "development of events around Libya attracts close attention throughout the world since there emerges the danger of a new military conflict breaking out in the area of the Middle East."

***August 31***—Lebanese President-elect Sarkis held discussions for the first time with Syrian President al-Assad in Damascus.

***August 31***—Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riad said in Cairo that all factions in the Lebanese civil war had agreed to the latest League peace proposals, but that he doubted if the plan will be effective because of the lack of trust on all sides.

***September 1***—U.S. foreign service officers, Houghton and Mack, arrived in Jounieh, Lebanon, for further talks with Christian leaders, including President Franjieh, President-elect Sarkis, militia chief Pierre Gemayel, and Interior Minister Chamoun.

***September 1***—The Defense Department informed Congress it planned to sell almost $6 billion in weapons to ten countries including 160 F–16 advanced jet fighter aircraft for Iran, and air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles for Saudi Arabia.

***September 2***—The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in an official statement, said that the proposed sale of 110 F–5E aircraft, 850 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, and 650 Maverick air-to-ground missiles would not "be likely to lead to an arms race" in the Middle East.

***September 6***—The Arab League voted unanimously to accept the PLO as its twenty-first member.

***September 7***—The State Department reported that Israeli aircraft fired on U.S. marker buoys near an oil rig in the Gulf of Suez the previous day in what was described as the latest development in a dispute between Israel and the United States over oil drilling rights in the gulf.

***September 7***—The House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Commerce charged in its report that the Department of Commerce was guilty of laxness in monitoring the Arab boycott of Israel and recommended stricter enforcement of the Export Administration Act, which requires American firms to report boycott-related requests from Arab governments. (Commerce Secretary Richardson responded that the situation described in the report no longer existed.)

***September 8***—*Pravda* criticized the entry of Syrian troops into the Lebanese civil war, but also, and for the first time, criticized leftists elements which rejected peace proposals, stating that "all sides, in the interests of peace, must now exert efforts to remove differences through a dilog," and that this "must be done by the Lebanese themselves without any outside pressure."

***September 9***—President Ford, speaking before a B'nai B'rith convention in Washington, declared that there would be "no imposed solutions" in the Middle East, stating he planned to seek further progress in peace negotiations but only with the "closest constant consultation with Israel." (Ford also pledged he would continue to press the Soviet Government to permit more Jewish emigration.)

***September 10***—It was reported that Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi had invited prominent Lebanese political and religious leaders to Cairo for talks on ways of ending the 17-month civil war in Lebanon.

***September 13***—The Beirut newspaper *As Safir*, quoting "high-level Arab diplomatic sources," reported that Syria had informed the PLO that the Lebanese civil war must end by September 23—the date on which Lebanese President-elect Sarkis was due to take office—or "Syria will seek a military solution."

***September 14***—Egyptian President al-Sadat conferred with Lebanese Prime Minister Karami on prospects of ending the civil war in Lebanon. (In an interview with the Cairo newspaper *Al Akhbar*, Karami said only speedy collective Arab action could settle the Lebanese conflict.)

***September 14***—The Arab League "Secretariat invited Arab heads of state to meet in Cairo on October 18–20 to seek ways of ending the fighting in Lebanon and of settling inter-Arab differences.

***September 15***—The Defense Department announced that the U.S. Air Force was investigating the financial records of the U.S. military mission in Iran, and the activities of Maj. Gen. Kenneth P. Miles, because of "possible procurement irregularities."

***September 15***—Lebanese President Franjieh took key posts in the country's six-man cabinet away from Muslim Prime Minister Karami and shifted them to Camille Chamoun, a Christian and a former president. (Karami was in Cairo at the time the changes were announced with other Lebanese leaders meeting with Egyptian President al-Sadat.)

***September 16***—U.N. Secretary General Waldheim said that negotiations between Israel and the Arab states "must be resumed as soon as possible," and that he intended to resume consultations with leaders of both sides when they come to the United Nations for the next General Assembly session.

***September 16***—Under Secretary of State Philip Habib, appearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance of the Committee on Foreign Relations, stated that if the proposed sale to Iran of 160 F–16 jet fighters were blocked by Congress, "serious political problems" would be raised in American-Iranian relations. (Habib also said that the Administration agreed with the Shah of Iran's recent contention that if his country entered a war, Americans in Iran "would be completely free not to become involved.")

***September 17***—Lebanese President-elect Sarkis, PLO Chairman Arafat, and Syian air force commander Major General Jamil met to discuss a three-point truce agreement that called for: (1) a cease-fire in all parts of Lebanon to be policed by the Arab League peacekeeping force; (2) the gradual withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon; and (3) implementation of the 1969 Cairo agreement limiting the activities of Palestinians resident in Lebanon.

***September 19***—Lebanese President Franjieh said that the PLO must be dissolved if there was to be an end to the Lebanese civil war and proposed the creation of a pan-Arab council to take over political leadership of the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

***September 20***—State Department spokesman Frederick Brown said that allegations made by columnist Jack Anderson that the PLO permanent observer at the United Nations had been conducting clandestine fund-raising activities in the United States were under investigation.

***September 21***—In an article entitled, "Israel: Defensible Borders," in the September issue of *Foreign Affairs*, Israeli Foreign Minister Allon proposed: (1) Israeli evacuation of most of the West Bank and its demilitarization, except for forces stationed along the Jordan River; (2) use of the Gaza strip, demilitarized, as a port for the West Bank, with access along a prescribed route; (3) continued Israeli strategic control of the Golan Heights; (4) substantial Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai except for Sharm al-Shaikh; and (5) continued Israeli control of Jerusalem.

***September 23***—The Israeli Knesset criticized the proposed sale of $7.5 billion in arms to Saudi Arabia, stating that the deal would "endanger Israeli's security," and urging the U.S. Congress to block it.

***September 23***—Elias Sarkis was sworn in as President of Lebanon in a ceremony at the Syrian-occupied town of Chtaura.

***September 24***—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, by a 8 to 6 vote, disapproved the sale of 650 Maverick air-to-ground missiles to Saudi Arabia.

***September 26***—Four pro-Palestinian terrorists seized about 90 hostages in a Damascus hotel until Syrian troops stormed the building, killing the group's leader and capturing the other three. (Four hostages also were reported to have been kill. The captured terrorists were publicly hanged the following day.)

***September 27***—The State Department and the Saudi Arabian Information Office denied the validity of a report issued on September 26 by the Egyptian Middle East News Agency that Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Fahd had delivered a warning of an oil embargo to Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky if Congress enacted legislation that would weaken the Arab boycott of Israel.

***September 28***—Israeli Defense Minister Peres said that Israel was producing a small missile that could be operated by one person.

***September 28***—By a 56–24 vote, the Senate gave final congressional approval to a $5.1 billion foreign aid appropriations bill for fiscal 1977 that included $1 billion in foreign military credit sales and $735 million in security supporting assistance for Israel: $700 million for Egypt; $70 million for Jordan; and $80 million for Syria. (In addition, Israel was authorized $12 million for assistance to refugees going to Israel from East Europe and the Soviet Union.)

***September 28***—Syrian forces, supported by Lebanese Christian militiamen, launched a major attack against Palestinian positions in the Lebanese central mountains.

***September 28***—Secretary Kissinger, after testifying before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which had met to reconsider its September 24 disapproval of Maverick missile sales to Saudi Arabia, informed reporters that refusal to sell the missiles would jeopardize U.S.-Saudi relations, stating that Saudi Arabia had been "a good friend of the United States," had played a stabilizing role in the Middle East, and had been helpful in the search for peace in that region.

***September 28***—Arabs in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza went on strike to protest a controversial report that recommended reducing the Arab population in Israel.

***September 28***—In a report released by Senate Armed Services Committee member Senator Culver, Secretary Kissinger stated he believed it was "politically infeasible" to persuade the international community to agree to universal restrictions on arms exports, and that there was "no universal, common political interest among the large producers. . . . One is led to the conclusion that regional or subregional approaches to the control of arms transfers are likely to be more promising that the development of broad controls on a world-wide basis."

***September 29***—Senator Tower announced that he would object to the formal appointment of Senate conferees to work out compromise legislation on the Export Administration Act which would strengthen current measures to counter the Arab boycott of firms dealing with Israel.

***September 29***—Israel devalued its pound by a further 1.8 percent—the fifteenth in a series of devaluations since November 1974.

***September 29***—Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi called for the holding of a limited Arab summit conference, consisting of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, the PLO, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait, within 48 hours to deal with the new fighting in Lebanon.

***September 29***—Syrian forces continued their Lebanese offensive and a Palestinian military spokesman conceded that the towns of Aintoura and Mtein, in the central mountains, had fallen to Syrian troops and tanks.

***September 30***—In a major address before the U.N. General Assembly, Secretary Kissinger called for an early resumption of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East, stating that the "step-by-step negotiations of the past 3 years have now brought us to a point where comprehensive solutions seem possible."

***September 30***—In an interview published in the Israeli newspaper *Yedioth Ahronoth*, President Ford said he intended to visit the Middle East "right after the election" in order to do "some serious talking about a broader settlement—and that means peace and recognition of Israel."

***October 1***—Vladimir Salkan, the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in Beirut, announced that the Soviet Union would launch a diplomatic effort to end the fighting in Lebanon. The announcement appeared to be a criticism of the Syrian military intervention in Lebanon, since the Soviet plan reportedly called for the withdrawal of the Syrian troops and their replacement by French and Egyptian troops.

***October 3***—Lebanese leader Kamal Jumblatt met with French officials in Paris in an attempt to arrange a cease-fire.

***October 3***—The Israeli army imposed a curfew on the occupied West Bank town of Hebron following several incidents in which Jewish and Muslim religious objects were desecrated.

***October 5***—French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Tehran for a 4-day visit, during which France and Iran signed agreements for the construction of two nuclear powerplants, a housing project, highways, and other development programs.

***October 7***—In an address to the U.N. General Assembly, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon stated that Israel was ready to participate in a Geneva peace conference. The day before, Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat stated that 1977 would be the year for "an overall settlement."

***October 8***—Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin suggested that Defense Minister Shimon Peres should resign, as the power struggle between the two Israeli leaders continued.

***October 9***—The United States informed Israel that "fuel air explosive" devices and an infrared detection system sought by Israel would be supplied. The State Department later said that the transfer of the controversial weapons would be subject to congressional approval when the 95th Congress convenes in January 1977.

***October 11***—The Arab League announced a new cease-fire in the Lebanese civil war, but within 24 hours, fighting broke out near the port city of Sidon.

***October 11***—Three men attacked the Syrian Embassy in Rome, wounded one consular official and held two others hostage for an hour before surrending to the Italian police. In Islamabad, Pakistan, three men attacked the Syrian Embassy with hand grenades but were rebuffed by police.

***October 17***—PLO Chairman Arafat, Syrian President Assad, Egyptian President al-Sadat, Saudi King Khalid, Kuwaiti Crown Prince Sabah al-Salam, and Lebanese President Sarkis signed an agreement in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, calling for an end to the Lebanese war and the emplacement of a 30,000 man Arab League force to monitor the peace.

***October 18***—When asked by an interviewer if Israel was a blessing or a burden in military terms, General George Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs, replied that Israel was a burden to the United States. The interview was made in April 1976, but was not released until October 18.

***October 18***—Asher Yadlin, the Government's nominee to be the Governor of the Bank of Israel, was arrested on a charge of accepting bribes, evading taxes, and fraud in connection with mishandling the Histadrut's health funds.

***October 20***—Reports from Israel indicated that four prominent Israeli "leftists" had been meeting with representatives of the PLO to discuss possible peace terms. The four were Meir Pail, member of the Knesset and reserve army colonel, Matti Peled, Tel Aviv University lecturer and reserve army general, Uri Avneri, publisher and former Knesset member, and Yacov Arnon, former finance ministry official.

***October 20***—Palestinians charged that Israeli forces were assisting rightist-Christian factions in the south of Lebanon and that Israeli equipment and uniforms were being supplied to the anti-Palestinian forces.

***October 22***—The United Nations Security Council approved the extension of the UNEF peacekeeping force in the Sinai.

***October 27***—Except for sporadic sniper fire, the week-old cease-fire in Lebanon appeared to be holding.

***October 28***—Egyptians went to the polls to elect 346 representatives from among the over 1,600 candidates for seats in the national Parliament.

***October 28***—Israel devalued its currency again to a level of $1 to 8.61 Israeli pounds.

***November 1***—The leaders of the two major Lebanese Christian militias, Pierre Gemayal and Camille Chamoun, announced that they had agreed to allow an Arab peace-keeping force to patrol Christian areas following President Sarkis' reported decision to use force if necessary to implement the latest cease-fire arrangement which called for the Arab force to monitor the truce.

***November 1***—Egyptian Ambassador to the United Nations, Ismat Abel Meguid, issued a warning before the U.N. Security Council of the possibility of "an overall liberation war" unless Israel ended its alleged mistreatment of Arabs in occupied territories. (The Council had met at Egypt's request to consider the situation in Israeli-held territories, and had voted 11–1, with the United States objecting, to give the PLO a nonvoting role in the discussion.)

***November 2***—In Lebanon, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires George Lane met with Druze leader Jumblatt in an effort to open contact with factions involved in the Lebanese civil war. (Lane subsequently met with Christian leader Chamoun on November 5.)

***November 2***—The Egyptian news agency MENA reported that the estimated 30,000 Egyptian troops stationed along the Libyan border have been withdrawn to new locations in the Suez Canal and Sinai Peninsula areas.

***November 2***—The Syrian Government announced that Iraq had closed the frontier between the two countries and had stepped up military patrols along the borders.

***November 4***—Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko issued a joint communique following 2 days of talks in Sofia, Bulgaria, calling for an urgent resumption of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East. (The talks were the first such Egyptian-Soviet discussions in a year and a half.)

***November 5***—Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam announced that his country's 22,000-man army in Lebanon would be placed at the disposal of Lebanese President Sarkis to be used as the main contingent of the Arab League peace-keeping force.

***November 5***—Israeli Defense Minister Peres said that President-elect Carter had taken a positive stand on some aspects of the Arab-Israel conflict, including the problem of the Arab boycott of Israel, but he stated that "we have to tell the United States that as in the past, so in the future we cannot give up defensible borders and that Jerusalem and its environs, now united under Israeli administration, will never be divided again."

***November 7***—As fighting escalated in Beirut and elsewhere in Lebanon, despite the 19-day old cease-fire, President Sarkis appealed to his countrymen to lay down their arms and "restore life to Lebanon," stating that the pan-Arab peace-keeping force would remain in the country "until we succeed in rebuilding our army and our internal security force."

***November 8***—About 70,000 Israeli workers—one-fourth of the country's work force—went on strike, joined in slowdowns or threatened work sanctions in a wave of labor unrest.

***November 8***—Syrian troops, serving as the vanguard of the Arab League peace-keeping force in Lebanon, moved without resistance into rightist and leftist areas in the central mountains and headed toward Beirut. (Lebanese Druze leader Jumblatt announced his support for the Arab force and called on his followers to assist the troops.)

***November 9***—Lebanese Christian leaders Gemayel and Chamoun met with President Sarkis and subsequently issued a statement calling on their followers to support the latest cease-fire agreement. (Christian troops and militiamen, however, rejected their leaders' pleas, promising that they would be "forced to open fire" if Arab peace-keeping forces attempted to enter Christian-held territories.)

***November 9***—Egyptian President al-Sadat said in a meeting in Cairo with a 12-member delegation from the House Committee on the Judiciary that he would sign a peace agreement with Israel when the Israelis relinquish Arab territories occupied since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, but that he would negotiate with Israel only within the context of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East.

***November 9***—PLO Chairman Arafat announced that he had arranged a meeting between Egyptian President al-Sadat and Libyan leader Qaddafi in his efforts to reconcile differences between the two leaders.

***November 10***—Israeli Government sources said in Tel Aviv that Israel had requested from the United States $2.3 billion in military and economic assistance for fiscal 1978—a $500 increase over fiscal 1977.

***November 10***—Syrian forces, acting as part of the Arab League peace-keeping force, moved into Beirut without meeting resistance.

***November 10***—State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said that after a 2-week investigation of the diplomatic activities of the Iranian Government in the United States, "we found no evidence of illegal or improper activities"; and that Iranian Embassy officials had been informed "we do not accept any police function by foreign officials in this country and in order to insure that there will be no misunderstanding, we explained the American law to them."

***November 10***—Senator Ribicoff proposed in Jerusalem that President-elect Carter name Secretary Kissinger a special envoy to seek peace in the Middle East.

***November 10***—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that the official Syrian newspaper *Al Thawra* and government television broadcasts had expressed the fear of Syrians and other Arabs that President-elect Carter's administration may move with less deliberate speed toward an Arab-Israeli peace settlement after it takes office in January.

***November 11***—The United States joined other members of the U.N. Security Council in a consensus statement deploring the establishment of Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories, terming them an obstacle to peace, and calling upon Israel to comply strictly with the Geneva convention governing the administration of occupied lands.

***November 11***—Four unidentified gunmen fired on and wounded Lebanese Christian leader Raymond Edde in the Muslim-held western section of Beirut.

***November 11***—Egyptian President al-Sadat announced that the three wings of the Arab Socialist Union (ASU) would be transformed into independent political parties. (The ASU had been the only legal political party in Egypt since 1953.)

***November 11***—Thirteen U.S. Senators left Israel for Amman, Jordan, without having obtained permission to visit the Israeli nuclear reactor in the Negev. (The Israeli newspaper *Yedioth Ahronoth* reported that Prime Minister Rabin had given Senator Ribicoff a verbal message for Egyptian President al-Sadat to be conveyed when the delegation visited Cairo.)

***November 13***—Addressing a 13-member Senate delegation in Cairo, Egyptian President al-Sadat urged that President-elect Carter help promote movement toward an overall Arab-Israeli peace settlement in 1977, stating that the Geneva Conference on the Middle East remained the proper vehicle for negotiations, and that Carter, before making his decisions, "should seek our viewpoint just as he seeks Israel's," adding: "I am not asking him to take our side."

***November 14***—Syrian troops and tanks positioned themselves for a push into the heart of Beirut as Syrian Prime Minister Abd al-Rahman Khulaifawi asserted that the Arab League peacekeeping force would use "all means" to impose the new cease-fire agreement.

***November 14***—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin said that his government was more than ready for peace talks with Egypt, but that Israel desired a peace settlement that included "defendable boundaries" and a solution of "the Palestinian issue in a way that will not be a seed that will arouse a lot of trouble and will serve as a time bomb for the future."

***November 14***—Following a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Rabin, Representative Flowers, whose congressional delegation had met with Egyptian Prime Minister al-Sadat on November 9, stated that Israel and Egypt were prepared to reopen the Geneva Conference on the Middle East without prior conditions, but there existed some outstanding problems of protocol, timing and language which must be resolved before resumption of the conference.

***November 15***—Three columns of Syrian troops and tanks, augmented by Saudi Arabians and Sudanese and acting as part of the Arab League peace-keeping force, moved into Beirut, seizing control of the entire city and halting fighting between Lebanese factions.

***November 15***—A report by the Special U.N. General Assembly Committee on Palestine, chaired by Senegalese Ambassador Medoune Fall, urged that Israel withdraw from occupied Arab territories by June 1977 and called for a phased return of the Palestinians.

***November 16***—In Beirut, Syrian peace-keeping forces took over radio and television stations, occupied Lebanese Government ministries and utility offices, set up 52 checkpoints around the city, and formed an antikidnaping squad in an effort to curb terrorism.

***November 17***—During an interview at the United Nations, PLO foreign affairs spokesman Faruq Khaddoumi said that the Palestinians were willing to accept a homeland in the West Bank and Gaza.

***November 17***—Addressing a group of students in Haifa, Israeli General Mordechai Gur said that, from the Israeli viewpoint, Syria's peace-keeping effort in Lebanon had reached an "unpleasant" state, in that Syrian troops now controlled all the key Lebanese routes to Israel.

***November 17***—Four terrorists belonging to an Iraqi-based Palestinian splinter group known as "Black June" held the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman, Jordan, for 4 hours. (Seven persons—three terrorists, two Jordanian commandos, and two hotel employees—were subsequently killed before the hotel was freed by Jordanian troops.)

***November 18***—Iran and the British Aircraft Corp. signed a $640 million agreement to exchange the Rapier ground-to-air missile system for crude oil. (Iranian crude would be supplied up to the amount of the missile system's purchasing price, based on prevailing oil prices at the time of delivery, and the United Kingdom would earn foreign exchange on the oil by selling it abroad through the Shell Oil Co.)

***November 22***—Israeli Defense Minister Peres toured the border area with Lebanon, stating that Israel was "arranging its forces according to developments" in Lebanon, and that, Israel had not drawn a line below which it would not want Syrian forces to advance, "we have made known some points that are very sensitive and we think the Syrians understand this."

***November 23***—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin and Foreign Minister Allon, in separate appearances, warned against the presence of Syrian forces near its border with Lebanon and against a resumption of Palestinian guerrilla activity in southern Lebanon. (A State Department spokesman, following a conference between Secretary Kissinger and Israeli Ambassador to the United States Dinitz, said: "We are watching the situation in southern Lebanon very closely and are urging all concerned to exercise restraint.")

***November 23***—The United States and Israel signed three agreements, consisting of a $245 million loan and two grants totaling $490 million, that will enable Israel to purchase industrial and agricultural commodities and related services from the United States.

***November 25***—As a conference of foreign ministers from Persian Gulf countries opened in Muscat, aimed at seeking ways to maintain the security of the Gulf area, the PDRY Government announced in Aden it had shot down an Iranian fighter aircraft over the eastern part of its territory.

***November 26***—It was reported that Syrian President al-Assad had requested PLO Chairman Arafat to cease using southern Lebanon for operations against Israel; let Syrian forces into Palestinian camps; suppress a radical wing of the Palestinian guerrilla movement; and terminate relations with the Muslim Leftist Alliance with whom the PLO fought during the Lebanese civil war.

***November 28***—A Kuwaiti Government spokesman announced that the Soviet Union had agreed to supply Kuwait with unspecified amounts and types of arms, and quoted defense Minister Shaʿikh Sa'd al-Abdullah al-Sabah as having informed the Kuwaiti Cabinet that the Kremlin had agreed to make the deal "under the terms we have requested."

***November 28***—The London *Sunday Times* reported that Egyptian President al-Sadat was ready to improve his country's relations with the Soviet Union, but only if Moscow respected Egyptian independence. (Al-Sadat was reported to have sent a personal message to Soviet Communist Party Chairman Brezhnev offering to normalize relations.)

***November 28***—Israel repeated its warnings against the movement of Syrian troops into southern Lebanon and urged that a Lebanese force be established in the area.

***November 29***—Israeli Foreign Minister Allon stressed in a speech the value of the Geneva Conference as an instrument for Middle East peace-making in that its importance lay not only in the "unprecedented" forum for Arab-Israeli negotiations but also in the opportunity created for bilateral sessions between Israel and the participating Arab states (Egypt, Syria, and Jordan).

***November 29***—Israeli Government sources in Tel Aviv were reported to have said that Israel, Syria and Lebanon had reached a "tentative and interim" understanding on the presence of Arab peace-keeping forces in southern Lebanon. (The following day, the Beirut Christian radio reported that a 1,000-man non-Syrian force would move into southern Lebanon to extend the Arab League's peace-keeping effort throughout the country.)

***November 30***—By a 12–0 vote, with China, Libya, and Benin not participating, the U.N. Security Council renewed the mandate of the U.N. peace-keeping force on the Golan Heights through May 31, 1977.

***December 1***—An unkown number of gunmen ambushed and slightly wounded Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam.

***December 2***—The Fiat Automobile Co. president announced in Turin that Libya had bought a 10 percent interest in the company for $415 million.

***December 3***—In an interview published in the Saudi Arabian newspaper *Arab News*, Egyptian War Minister Gamassi stated that Soviet military advisers "will not return to Egypt under any circumstances because their dismissal in 1972 was an affirmation of Egyptian will."

***December 5***—In an interview in *Newsweek*, Egyptian President al-Sadat declared his readiness to sign an agreement with Israel to terminate the state of belligerency between the two countries, stating that the pact "should be linked with the complete withdrawal by Israel from the Arab land occupied after the 1967 war," and that he would not oppose sending a single Arab delegation to a reconvened Geneva Conference if all other Arab states agreed. (Al-Sadat also advocated the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank with some ties to Jordan.)

***December 5***—The Israeli state radio announced that Prime Minister Rabin had informed his cabinet the United States had agreed in principle to sell Israel F–16 jet fighter aircraft. (Israel reportedly has been seeking 250 F–16's.)

***December 5***—The *Manchester Guardian Weekly* reported that following Saudi Arabian mediation efforts, Morocco and Algeria appeared ready to end their dispute over Western Sahara.

***December 6***—Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations Herzog proposed in a resolution the immediate reconvening of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East, but without the participation of the PLO; Herzog contended that his government "will not sit with the PLO" at Geneva, but also would not "examine the credentials of members of the Arab countries." (A separate resolution, supported by Arab countries proposed reconvening the conference by the end of March 1977.)

***December 8***—Lebanese President Sarkis named Salim al-Hoss as Prime Minister to head a new "reconstruction government" which would begin reestablishing security and rebuilding the country's economy. (The new Prime Minister subsequently announced his ministerial selections, with most being economists, administrators, and "technocrats.")

***December 9***—The U.N. General Assembly voted 122 to 2 (with the United States and Israel dissenting) to reconvene the Geneva Conference on the Middle East by March 1977 with the participation of Palestinian delegates.

***December 9***—The Soviet news agency *Tass* reported that Libyan leader Qaddafi, during his first visit to Moscow, had signed a series of economic, shipping, and cultural agreements with the Soviet Union.

***December 11***—In an interview published in the Beirut newspaper *Al-Bairaq,* the Emir of Kuwait stated that the Kuwaiti National Assembly would be reinstated within 4 years.

***December 12***—In a *Newsweek* interview, Israeli Prime Minister Rabin stated the Palestinians should be represented at a reconvened Geneva Conference by Arab leaders from Israeli-occupied territories, and suggested that they could participate as part of a Jordanian delegation. (Rabin made a distinction between the need to resolve the Palestinian problem and the demand that Israel negotiate with the PLO.)

***December 12***—A fourth attempt in 6 months to assassinate Lebanese Christian leader Raymond Edde was unsuccessfully carried out by an unidentified gunman.

***December 13***—Israeli Defense Minister Peres said in Washington that because of inflationary pressures his government is requesting a $500 million increase over the $1 billion U.S. supporting assistance for fiscal 1978. (Peres also stated that "there is fair chance of peace" in the Middle East, but believed more progress could be made through step-by-step diplomacy than through a reconvened Geneva Conference.)

***December 13***—In a BBC interview, the Shah of Iran said that the United States and West Germany could "easily" absorb a 15 percent oil-price increase, but that such a boost would be difficult for other Western European countries; and remarked that the United States had put much pressure on him to maintain current prices.

***December 14***—Arriving at Doha, Qatar, for the meeting of OPEC, Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Yamani called for a 6-month freeze on the price of oil, stating that the world economy "would not tolerate" a new increase at this time.

***December 14***—Members of the 42-man PLO Central Council, following a 3-day summit meeting in Damascus, issued a statement declaring the

Palestinians "have a legitimate right to repatriation and the establishment of a Palestinian state on their national soil." (PLO sources were reported to have said that momentum has grown among moderate elements in favor of a Palestinian state of the West Bank and Gaza rather than a secular state which would include all of Israel

***December 14***—A time bomb in a suitcase exploded in Baghdad international airport, collapsing the roof and killing and wounding an undetermined number of persons.

***December 15***—Following a week of unrest in the West Bank stemming from the imposition of a new 8-percent sales tax, Israeli authorities placed curfews on the towns of Nablus and Ramallah and arrested numbers of suspected troublemakers, and Israeli troops fired into crowds of demonstrating Arab students.

***December 16***—It was announced in Doha, Qatar, that 11 of the 13 members of OPEC would raise oil prices by 10 percent on January 1, 1977; the remaining two—Saudi Arabia and the UAE—will increase prices by 5 percent. (The split-level pricing arrangement will extend through June 1977.)

***December 16***—Following a meeting in Washington with Secretary Kissinger, Lebanese envoy Ghassan Tueni stated that his country was seeking $3 billion in direct humanitarian aid from the United States and other countries to begin reconstruction.

***December 17***—Saudia Arabian Petroleum Minister Yamani was reported to have said his country had split with OPEC partners on the amount of an oil price rise after direct consultations with President-elect Carter's advisers, and to have stated that he expected the West to appreciate the Saudi move: "This has to be shown on two different fronts—the North-South dialogue and an Arab-Israeli settlement." (Yamani also was quoted as saying that Saudi Arabia would lift all oil production ceilings.)

***December 17***—State Department spokesman Robert Funseth denied that the Saudi Arabian move on oil price increases would alter U.S. policy in the Middle East; and President-elect Carter's Secretary of State-designate, Cyrus Vance, told reporters in New York that while he was "greatly pleased" by the Saudi price restraint, the incoming administration had made "no commitments" on other Middle East issues.

***December 19***—Egyptian President al-Sadat and Syrian President al-Assad opened formal talks in Cairo to discuss common strategies for negotiations toward an Arab-Israeli settlement and alternative strategies in the event of a breakdown or stalemate in negotiations. (Al-Sadat declared that "the Arab cause has reached the point of imposing itself on the world.")

***December 19***—Three National Religious Party (NRP) members of the Israeli Cabinet were dismissed, thus initiating a political crisis in which the ruling Labor coalition government would be unassured of votes necessary for a majority in the Knesset.

***December 19***—The Beirut magazine *Monday Morning* published a statement by PLO official, Faruk Khaddumi, in which he was quoted as saying that the PLO continues to refuse to attend a reconvened Geneva Conference and to negotiate with Israel.

***December 19***—In Beirut, Syrian troops occupied the offices of the independent newspaper, *An Nahar,* the French-language *L'Orient-Le Jour,* the Communist newspaper, *An Nidal, Newsweek,* and United Press International, under the pretext that the building in which the offices were located would be bombed.

***December 20***—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin tendered his resignation and called for early elections for 1977. (Under law, new elections cannot be held before May, and Rabin was expected to head a caretaker government until that time.)

***December 21***—Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi announced in Cairo that agreements concluded after 4 days of talks between President al-Sadat and Syrian President al-Assad included: (1) close coordination between Egypt and Syria in political, military, and other fields; (2) initiation of the mechanisms for merging the two countries; and (3) the early reconvening of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East.

***December 21***—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that a public opinion poll, conducted by the Port Institute of Tel Aviv for the newspaper *Ha'aretz,* indicated that 47.5 percent of all Israelis would favor peace talks with the PLO if the latter recognized the state of Israel, with 37.4 against.

***December 21***—Fighting broke out at the Chatila refugee camp in Beirut between Sa'iqa and Rejection Front guerrillas, with Syrian forces joining the clashes for the first time.

***December 22***—Former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban announced that he will challenge Prime Minister Rabin's leadership of the ruling Labor Party at the party convention in February 1977. (Former Defense Minister Dayan earlier had said he would support Eban's bid.)

***December 24***—The Lebanese Parliament voted unanimously to grant Prime Minister al-Hoss special powers to govern the country by decree under martial law. (The powers conferred on the government included the power to amend, cancel or decree new laws for 6 months. Reportedly this would include some forms of censorship and limitations on the rights of assembly.)

***December 25***—Unidentified gunmen assassinated PFLP political bureau member Abd al-Wahab al-Sayid and his wife in Beirut.

***December 27***—The *Middle East Economic Survey* reported that Saudi Arabia will increase its oil production to 10 million barrels a day from the current 8.5 million barrel ceiling.

***December 28***—Official sources on Damascus were reported to have confirmed a Syrian Government decision to lift the 28-year-old restrictions on its estimated 4,500 Jewish citizens and restore their rights to travel, own property, and enter government service.

***December 28***—United Arab Emirates (UAE) units with the Arab League peace-keeping forces in Lebanon were reported to have begun deployment in the southern areas of the country.

***December 30***—The *Washington Post* published an interview with Egyptian President al-Sadat in which al-Sadat listed a number of conditions for reaching a Middle East peace settlement, including; that any Palestinian state which might be created be formally linked to Jordan; that Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories must be swift and complete, not phased over an extended time frame; and that Lebanon must be a full participant in any Geneva Conference.

81-813 O - 77 - 6

## UNITED STATES-WESTERN EUROPEAN RELATIONS [1]

*January 5*—In Washington, Secretary of Transportation William Coleman held public hearings on whether the Anglo-French Concorde SST should be granted landing rights in the United States.

*January 7*—Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans made public his report on European Union, which calls for appointment of a strong chief executive for the European Community (EC) and for close agreement among the EC countries on joint foreign and defense policy.

*January 7*—The Italian Government under Prime Minister Aldo Moro resigned after the Socialist Party withdrew its parliamentary support, upon which the coalition government of Christian Democrats and Republicans had depended.

*January 7*—It was disclosed in Washington that the United States had significantly increased covert financial support to non-Communist political parties in Italy. The new program reportedly involved gifts of $6 million, primarily for the Christian Democrats.

*January 12*—In the wake of increased sectarian violence, Prime Minister Wilson announced stepped-up security measures for Northern Ireland; Secretary of State for Northern Ireland Merlyn Rees reported to Commons the Government's rejection of the Ulster Constitutional Convention report on returning government to Ulster.

*January 14*—In Paris, French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais confirmed the French CP had dropped references to the "dictatorship of the proletariat," a move which was interpreted as a step by the CP to show its independence of the Soviet Union and to gain respect in France as viable political alternative.

*January 18–19*—European Socialist leaders meeting in Denmark for a 2-day conference on political strategy split along north-south lines, with the northern Socialists less inclined and the southern Socialists more inclined to cooperate with communist parties in order to gain political power.

*January 19*—The Portuguese Government arrested former Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho and charged the popular military leader with promoting and supporting the unsuccessful leftist coup attempt in November 1975. Carvalho had been reduced to his pre-revolution rank of major 2 days after the attempted coup.

*January 20*—The EC announced it was prepared to resume talks with Spain about Spanish associate status with the Common Market.

*January 21*—The caretaker Italian Government of Aldo Moro closed all foreign exchange markets in response to pressure against the lira resulting from Italy's severe economic slump and the collapse of the Italian Government on January 7.

---

[1] Prepared by Stanley Sloan and Charlotte Phillips, Analysts in European Affairs.

*January 24*—In Madrid, the United States and Spain signed a new 5-year agreement to govern defense and other relations between the two countries. The "Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation" ensures continued U.S. access to three air bases and one naval base on Spanish soil in return for increased military and other assistance and a much closer defense relationship between the two countries. For the first time in the history of the United States-Spanish base relationship, the agreement is in treaty form and therefore requires the advice and consent of the Senate.

*January 26*—The eighth round of talks on Mutual and Balanced Force reductions opened in Vienna, Austria.

*January 27*—British Prime Minister Wilson and Iceland Prime Minister Hallgrimsson concluded an initial round of talks on the cold war, which were facilitated by the Royal Navy's withdrawal from the contested waters on January 20.

*January 28*—Spanish Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro, in a speech to the Cortes (Parliament), announced that in the next 2 years a bicameral Parliament would be established, the ban on political parties relaxed, and a new electoral law passed. Arias also promised that the Government would relax restrictions on freedom of assembly, speech and demonstration; but he warned against anarchy and a break with the past.

*January 29*—The Senate confirmed Anne Armstrong as U.S. Ambassador to the United Kingdom.

*February 3*—The Northern Ireland Constitutional Convention reconvened for 1 month to attempt again to fashion an autonomous rule formula acceptable to the British Government.

*February 4*—France joined with other European NATO allies in a forum organizationally separate from NATO to discuss joint European arms production and procurement.

*February 4*—The French Communist Party began its 22d Party Congress, which was notable for policy decisions regarding the party's relationship with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and for removing the concept of the necessity for a dictatorship of proletariate from its doctrine.

*February 6*—Spain repealed key sections of the tough anti-terrorist law passed in August 1975. In announcing the action, Justice Minister Antonio Garrigues acknowledged that "terrorism can and in fact does come from the extreme right as well as the extreme left."

*February 10*—The United Kingdom ordered Navy frigates back into contested fishing waters around Iceland to protect the British trawler fleet.

*February 11*—In Rome, Premier Aldo Moro formed a minority government composed solely of Christian Democrats. The new government, Italy's 33d since World War II, is regarded largely as a stop-gap solution to Italy's political crisis.

*February 12*—The death of convicted and imprisoned IRA arsonist Frank Stagg, as the result of a long hunger strike, prompted anti-British outbursts among Catholics in Ulster.

***February 18***—France, followed by the rest of the EC countries, announced its recognition of the MPLA government of Angola.

***February 19***—Iceland broke diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom over their dispute on fishing rights, the first such break between two NATO countries since the Atlantic Alliance was formed.

***February 19***—The United Kingdom Government's announcement of plans to cut $3.6 billion from public spending scheduled for 1977–1978 was widely interpreted as an indication of change in the view of the Laborites regarding some aspects of the socialist-welfare state and performance of the British economy.

***February 24***—In Washington, D.C., EC President Francois-Xavier Ortoli emphasized to President Ford that free trade is one of the EC's most important goals.

***February 26***—The leaders of the Portuguese armed forces and the five largest political parties announced agreement that elections for a parliament would be held on April 25, 1976, and for a president of the republic on June 25, 1976.

***February 26***—The United Kingdom Government announced a participation agreement with two U.S. firms, Gulf Oil Co. and Continental Oil Co., providing for an option on 51 percent of their North Sea oil output in 3 years and an increase to 51 percent in the United Kingdom's ownership of the oil licenses for these particular companies' fields.

***February 26***—The United States and United Kingdom signed an agreement permitting expansion of U.S. naval facilities on Diego Garcia Island.

***March 3***—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee opened hearings on the "Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation" between the United States and Spain.

***March 4***—The Northern Ireland Constitutional Convention was dissolved after an additional month-long session could not reach a decision on autonomous rule satisfactory to the British Government.

***March 10***—A military court in Madrid sentenced nine officers to prison terms after their conviction on charges of sedition for their activities in the Military Democratic Union, a liberal underground organization of Spanish military officers.

***March 12***—The upper house of the Federal Republic of Germany's parliament, after a week of difficult debate and last-minute diplomatic activity, cleared for ratification a major agreement with Poland on pensions, emigration of ethnic Germans from Poland, and financial credits for Poland.

***March 13–14***—European socialist leaders, meeting in Oporto, Portugal, promised to help Portugal solve its economic and financial problems through programs developed "at different levels within the framework of European institutions."

***March 14***—The Communist and Socialist Parties in France registered gains in French cantonal elections, which prompted claims that the united left had achieved a majority position among the French electorate.

*March 15*—The *Times of London* reported that a senior NATO officer had concluded that Warsaw Pact forces could drive through Western defenses before Western forces could resort to tactical nuclear weapons. It was later reported that the study by a Belgian officer had been prepared 6 years ago as an academic project but the report nonetheless enlivened the controversy in Europe about the ability of NATO to defend against a Warsaw Pact attack.

*March 16*—In London, Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced his resignation, to be effective when the Labor Party elected his successor.

*March 17*—The U.S. Agriculture Department announced a $50 million line of credit to Portugal to finance the purchase of American commodities.

*March 18*—In response to increased pressure for liberalization, the Spanish Government announced its decision to lift a ban on political parties—with the exception of the Communists, anarchists, and separatists—and said that the penal code would be revised.

*March 18*—On a state visit to the United States, Irish Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave addressed a joint session of Congress and met with President Ford. The President agreed to intensify U.S. efforts to halt the flow of illegal arms from the United States to Ireland and Northern Ireland, and he appealed to Americans not to contribute to illegal organizations in Ireland which purchase weapons and explosives for the IRA.

*March 24*—In Rome, Benigno Zaccagnini was re-elected leader of the ruling Christian Democratic party following a divisive battle with the party's right wing which left the Christian Democrats badly split at the end of their party congress.

*March 24*—The U.S. Army announced a decision to purchase $30 million of light machine guns from a Belgian manufacturer.

*April 2*—The European Community's nine political leaders ended a 2-day summit in Luxembourg without achieving any progress in monetary or economic matters, or in the institutional sphere, on the question of the distribution of seats in the proposed future European Parliament, to be elected by direct universal suffrage.

*April 4*—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party suffered a defeat in a state election held in Baden-Wurttemberg. The Christian Democrats won 56.7 percent of the vote to the Social Democrats' 33.3 percent.

*April 5*—Britain's Foreign Secretary James Callaghan was elected new leader of the Labour Party, to succeed retiring Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

*April 6*—British Prime Minister Callaghan announced the 1976–77 budget designed to provide new incentives for British business. The budget included tax concessions intended to encourage British trade unions to agree to a 3-percent ceiling on wage increases in the next fiscal year.

*April 8*—In Vienna, the talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions recessed until May 17 with no progress reported.

*April 15*—At ceremonies in Washington, Greek Foreign Minister Bitsios and Secretary of State Kissinger signed an agreement in principle on defense cooperation which would extend for 4 years U.S. use of certain Greek military facilities. The agreement included a 4-year commitment

to Greece of $700 million in defense assistance, a part of which would be grants.

*April 25*—The Socialist Party won a plurality in parliamentary elections under Portgual's new constitution. The Socialists took approximately 35 percent of the vote, followed by the liberal Popular Democratic Party with 24 percent, the conservative Social Democratic Center with 16 percent, and the Portuguese Communist Party with 14.5 percent.

*April 28*—The Spanish Government announced that a referendum on constitutional changes would be held in October this year and elections for a reorganized Parliament early in 1977. The constitutional changes include replacing the present unicameral legislature with a two-house Parliament.

*April 30*—In Rome, the minority Christian Democratic government of Aldo Moro resigned, having found it impossible to establish a workable governing arrangement with the other Italian political parties. The resignation set the stage for early parliamentary elections in June.

*May 1*—Italian President Giovanni Leone dissolved Parliament in preparation for national elections, which were scheduled for June 20 and 21.

*May 6*—A massive earthquake hit northeastern Italy's Friuli region leaving an estimated 900 dead, 400 missing, 2,000 injured and approximately 150,000 homeless.

*May 7*—The Spanish Government announced a proposal for a two-house parliament in which the entire lower house and most of the senate would be directly elected. The government also recognized the right of workers to form labor unions outside the state-run syndicates.

*May 10–11*—A third summit meeting of French President Giscard d'Estaing and official of 19 African states took place in Paris. The French President made a number of wide-ranging proposals for economic cooperation and development which were endorsed in the conference's final communique.

*May 11*—The U.S. Senate approved $25 million in emergency relief for earthquake victims in Italy. Vice President Rockefeller toured the devastated area on May 13 to determine how American aid could best be used.

*May 12*—Portugal's Socialist Party announced its endorsement, along with that of the Centrist Popular Democratic Party and the conservative Center Democratic Party, of the army chief of staff, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, for the Presidency.

*May 18*—French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Washington for a 5-day state visit to the United States.

*May 18*—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations ordered favorably reported the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the United States and Spain. (Exec. Rept. No. 94–25.)

*May 18*—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations ordered favorably reported Senate Concurrent Resolution 105, expressing the sense of the Congress regarding democracy in Italy and participation by Italy in NATO. (S. Rept. 94–915.)

*May 18*—Canadian Foreign Minister MacEachen announced that Canada had decided to make permanent its suspension of nuclear cooperation with India.

*May 20–21*—Fifteen NATO foreign ministers met in Oslo, Norway, for their semiannual meeting. A joint communique issued on May 21 pledged that NATO would "continue to strive for a relaxation of tensions" but stated that certain recent trends in East-West relations gave "cause for concern."

*May 20*—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger stated at the NATO foreign ministers' conference in Oslo that U.S. foreign policy would continue to support a firm defense of the West against Soviet military and ideological aggression.

*May 20*—Representatives of the EC and the 20-member Arab League ended 3 days of inconclusive talks in Luxembourg, during which the Arabs demanded political support in return for economic cooperation.

*May 24*—The British and French Concorde began transatlantic service to Dulles Airport.

*May 25*—Spain's Parliament approved legislation legalizing most political meetings and demonstrations.

*May 31*—British and Icelandic delegations met in Oslo to exchange proposals on fishing limits in order to end the dispute between the two countries over fishing rights. According to Norwegian sources, Britain and Iceland have agreed in principle to a 6-month truce while they work out the final agreement.

*June 2*—King Juan Carlos of Spain addressed a joint session of the U.S. Congress.

*June 7*—The United States put up $2 billion of a total of $5.3 billion provided to bolster the British pound by the members of the Group of Ten (Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, the Netherlands, and the United States.) The pound had sunk to an all time low of $1.70.

*June 9*—The Spanish Parliament (Cortes) approved a law legalizing political parties for the first time in 37 years. Rightists in the parliament later delayed implementation of the law, intensifying differences between conservative Premier Arias and moderate reformers in the government.

*June 10*—According to press reports, the head of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna force reduction talks for the first time provided data on the number of Warsaw Pact air and land forces in the potential reduction zone. According to informed sources, the Warsaw Pact figures were "well below" NATO's estimates of the same forces.

*June 11*—The defense ministers of 12 NATO countries, meeting in Brussels, adopted 5-year planning goals "to maintain a valid deterrent in the face of the increasing capabilities of the Warsaw Pact." Following the meeting, U.S. Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld visited Athens and urged Greece to resume full participation in NATO's integrated military structure. Greece restricted its participation in the aftermath of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

*June 11*—The Senate unanimously agreed to House Concurrent Resolution 651 expressing congressional support for democracy in Italy and continued participation in NATO. The resolution, passed by the House on June 9, states that it is the sense of Congress that the United States "should stand ready to participate in efforts to provide financial assistance to Italy through the proposed OECD Special Financing Facility and/or by other means deemed appropriate."

*June 21*—The Senate ratified the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with Spain in a vote of 84–11.

*June 21*—The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission approved the sale of the ninth American nuclear reactor to Spain. But in the first individual dissent in the Commission's history, one commission member protested that safeguards which will govern the transaction are insufficient to guard against nuclear weapons proliferation.

*June 22*—The House Committee on International Relations voted to table a resolution sponsored by Representative Harrington which would have directed the President to provide the House with information regarding payments by the United States to influence Italian politics.

*June 22*—Following a hard-fought campaign, parliamentary elections in Italy resulted in gains for the Italian Communist Party (PCI) and the ruling Christian Democratic Party (DC) at the expense of the smaller parties. The PCI garnered approximately 34.5 percent of the vote and the DC 38.8 percent. The Socialists barely held their own with 96 percent. The elections left the DC with the difficult task of forming a new government and the PCI with an even stronger claim on a say in national policymaking.

*June 22*—Press reports indicated that the Portuguese army had begun to receive new military equipment from the United States. Modern tanks and armed personnel carriers reportedly are intended to be used in forming a new air-transportable mechanized brigade earmarked for NATO use in case of war.

*June 27*—General Antonio Ramhlo Eanes handily won election as Portugal's first elected President under the new Portuguese constitution, capturing over 61 percent of the vote.

*June 28*—President Ford and leaders of Canada, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, and Italy, issued a joint statement after 2 days of economic talks in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in which they agreed to pursue the objective of economic growth without inflation and to consider creating a new multinational credit facility to aid developed nations that experience temporary international payments problems.

*July 3*—Following the resignation of Spanish Premier Carlos Arias Navarro on July 1, King Juan Carlos chose his close friend, Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez as successor.

*July 5*—British Prime Minister James Callaghan made his first visit since becoming Prime Minister to Northern Ireland, where he said that the territory would remain part of the United Kingdom but that Ulster residents would have to learn to live together.

*July 5*—Italian Communist Pietro Ingrao was elected as speaker of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

*July 6*—Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain began a 6-day bicentennial visit in Philadelphia.

*July 6*—The European Communities and Canada signed a general agreement designed to establish and strengthen commercial ties between them.

*July 7*—Gustav Heinemann, Social Democratic President of West Germany from 1969 to 1974, died at the age of 76.

*July 7*—Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez appointed a cabinet composed mainly of young, liberal, reform-minded Christian Democrats.

*July 12*—The heads of government of the European Communities reached tentative agreement on the distribution of seats in a new, directly elected European Parliament, scheduled for 1978.

*July 13*—Giulio Andreotti, a Christian Democrat and former Premier, was selected by Italian President Leone to attempt to form a new Italian cabinet in the wake of the indecisive June elections.

*July 14*—The Spanish Parliament approved changes in Spain's penal code to bring into effect earlier legislation legalizing political parties. The legislative body acted only after receiving assurances from the government that the Communist Party of Spain would continue to be illegal.

*July 15*—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived in Washington for a ceremonial bicentennial visit.

*July 16*—Newly elected Portuguese President Eanes called on Socialist Party leader Soares to form Portugal's first constitutional government since the overthrow of the rightist dictatorship on April 25, 1974.

*July 17*—The United States and West Germany announced that the offset arrangements under which Bonn contributed toward the maintenance of American troops in West Germany would be replaced by a single payment by Bonn toward the cost of increasing U.S. combat strength in West Germany by one brigade.

*July 17*—A White House spokesman said that he "would have no quarrel with" West German Chancellor Schmidt's statement that during the seven-nation economic summit in Puerto Rico the United States, West Germany, France, and Britain had agreed informally to bar additional loans to Italy if Communists hold cabinet posts in any new Italian Government. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland subsequently denied that Britain was a party to such agreement.

*July 21*—The British Ambassador to Ireland Christopher Ewart-Biggs was killed when a land mine was detonated under his car on the outskirts of Dublin.

*July 21*—The East-West talks on mutual force reductions recessed for the summer with spokesmen for each side blaming the other for lack of results in the negotiations. The talks are scheduled to resume on September 27.

*July 22*—U.S. Secretary of the Army Hoffman delayed a choice between competing main battle tank prototypes manufactured by Chrysler and General Motors pending further United States-West German efforts to agree on a common tank design or at least extensive use of interchangeable parts. One of the U.S. prototypes is scheduled to be tested later this year against the West German entry in the tank competition, the Leopard II.

*July 23*—Portugal's Prime Minister Mario Soares and his government were sworn into office. The Cabinet is made up largely of moderate Socialists with several independents and military officers. There are no Communists in the Cabinet.

*July 26*—The Italian Communist Party, with 228 seats in the 620-seat Parliament, won the chairmanship of four major committees: Finance and Treasury, Public Works, Constitutional Affairs and Transport.

*July 28*—Great Britain broke diplomatic ties with Uganda after several weeks of deteriorating between the two countries.

*July 30*—King Juan Carlos of Spain granted an amnesty for all political prisoners except those sentenced for terrorist acts. Officials said between 400 and 500 of an estimated 650 persons jailed for political crimes would be freed immediately.

*July 30*—Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti and his minority cabinet composed only of Christian Democrats were sworn into office.

*August 5*—The Committee on International Relations reported House Resolution 14940, to authorize funds to implement the fiscal 1977 provisions of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the United States and Spain.

*August 9*—The Rome Council, now controlled by a coalition of Communists, Socialists, and Social Democrats, elected Marxist historian Giulio Carlo Argan Mayor of Rome.

*August 10*—General Antonio de Spinola, whose book critical of Portugal's colonial policies helped set off the April 25, 1974 revolution, and who served as Portugal's first postrevolutionary president, returned to Portugal. (Spinola had been in self-imposed exile since having been implicated in a right-wing coup attempt against the Lisbon government in May 1975.)

*August 11*—The minority Christian Democratic Government of Premier Giulio Andreotti received a vote of confident in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, thanks to abstentions by the Communists, the Socialists, the Social Democrats, the Republicans, and the Liberals.

*August 13*—In Lisbon, the United States and Portugal signed agreements providing for a special $25 million program of economic and social assistance.

*August 23*—President Ford transmitted notice to Congress of his intent to designate Portugal as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences.

*August 25*—The Government of Spain refused to issue passports to allow two veteran Communist leaders—Party Chairman Santiago Carrillo and President Dolores Ibarruri—to return from exile. (Under the terms of a royal amnesty published on August 4, many Communist leaders had been released from jail or permitted to return from exile, but Spanish conservatives apparently had pressured the Government into refusing passports to Carrillo and Ibarruri.)

*August 25*—The West German Government announced that the Bundesbank would grant the Bank of Italy a new gold-secured loan of approximately $2 billion.

*August 25*—French President Giscard d'Estaing appointed Raymond Barre, an economist with no political affiliations, to be Prime Minister, following the resignation of Gaullist Jacques Chirac from that post.

*August 26*—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands resigned virtually all military and business posts following the publication of a government commission report which criticized his "unacceptable" relationship with the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

***August 31***—The Irish Government proposed emergency legislation to curb the IRA in the Republic that includes an increase in police powers of detention without trial to 7 days instead of 2; a maximum sentence of 7 years instead of 2 for membership in the IRA; and a penalty of up to 10 years imprisonment for inciting a person to join or support the IRA.

***September 4***—A coalition of Spanish opposition forces—the "Democratic Coordination" which includes Christian Democrats, Socialists, Communists, and regional groups—met openly in Madrid and issued a communique calling for "Democratic freedoms; trade union freedom; amnesty without exclusions; and political rights to the nationalities and regions."

***September 9***—Portuguese Premier Mario Soares, warning that Portugal was threatened with imminent economic collapse, called for economic austerity and increased productivity and took a hard line against left-wing agitation.

***September 10***—Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzales, in a speech to the nation, outlined a draft law on political reform, promising direct and secret election by universal suffrage of a new Spanish parliament no later than June 1977.

***September 10***—British Prime Minister James Callaghan announced the reorganization of his cabinet. Merlyn Rees, formerly Secretary of State for Ireland, became Home Secretary. He replaced Roy Jenkins who will become President of the Commission of the European Community next January. Mrs. Shirley Williams became Secretary for Education; Fred Mulley, formerly Education Secretary, became the Defense Secretary, replacing Roy Mason who assumed the job of Secretary of State for Ireland.

***September 16***—The Council of Europe approved Portugal's application to become the 19th member of that organization.

***September 19***—A Swedish three-party Center-right coalition led by Thorbjorn Falldin defeated the Social Democratic Party under Prime Minister Olof Palme which had held office for 44 years. With some postal votes still to be counted, the electoral tally was 180 parliamentary seats for the three-party coalition and 169 for the Social Democrats and Communists. No great change of policy is anticipated.

***September 21***—In Madrid, Spanish Foreign Minister Oreja Aguirre and U.S. Ambassador to Spain Wells Stabler exchanged the instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the United States and Spain.

***September 22***—French Prime Minister Raymond Barre announced an austerity plan aimed at curbing inflation which was running at a rate of 11 to 12 percent. An immediate price freeze went into effect to be followed by 6.5 percent guidelines for 1977. Middle East class families and businesses were assessed a 4 percent tax surcharge and this rate was doubled for higher bracket taxpayers. Drastic controls on consumption included a rise in the price of gasoline to $2.15 per gallon.

***September 22***—King Juan Carlos of Spain appointed Army General Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, reportedly the most liberal active general in the army, as first premier for defense affairs, replacing conservative General Fernando de Santiago y Diez de Mendivil who was retired.

***September 30***—The East-West talks on mutual force reductions resumed in Vienna following the summer recess.

***September 30***—British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healy announced to the Labour Party Conference at Blackpool that he would ask the International Monetary Fund for a loan of $3.9 billion to defend the pound. The pound has sunk to $1.64 on September 28.

***September 30***—The House accepted the House-Senate Conference Report on S. 3557 authorizing the appropriation of funds necessary during fiscal year 1977 to implement the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the United States and Spain.

***October 3***—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party and his coalition partner, the Free Democratic Party, combined to win 50.6 percent of the vote in the German parliamentary election. This total insures them of a parliamentary majority of 8 seats, a considerable erosion of the 46 seat margin they enjoyed in the previous 4 years.

***October 4***—A prominent Spanish rightist, Juan Maria de Araluce Villar, was assassinated in a terrorist attack. The Basque autonomist movement ETA claimed responsibility for the killing.

***October 5***—In Athens, the Greek Government announced that the Greek-U.S. bases agreement would not be concluded until after the Presidential elections in the United States.

***October 8***—Italian Prime Minister Andreotti revealed his government's austerity program which included proposals for strict monetary controls, partial wage curbs, and an increase in the price of gasoline.

***October 9***—French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing reannounced a decision to withdraw 10,000 men from the French First Army Division deployed in West Germany, reportedly for financial reasons. The West Germans do not offset the expense of stationing troops in Germany.

***October 11***—The Spanish Government denied as false reports in the Washington Post that secret clauses exist in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with the United States. A government spokesman said that the treaty, its complementary agreements and procedural annexes are all public.

***October 11***—The French Government indicated its willingness to discuss on an international level limitations on the spread of nuclear technology, including proposals for sharing markets with other nuclear exporters, in return for tighter international controls.

***October 17***—The value of the West German mark was raised between 2 and 6 percent against several other West European currencies at a meeting of finance ministers and central bank heads of countries in the so-called "European snake," the European joint float.

***October 18***—The Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) met amid signs that the party's benign attitude toward the minority government of Christian Democrat Prime Minister Andreotti was causing tensions within the PCI.

***October 19***—Canada's governing Liberal Party lost two bi-elections in the one-time safe constituency of Ottawa Carlton and in St. John's Newfoundland. Public opinion polls showed the Liberal Party nationally trailing the Progressive Conservatives by 33 to 45 percent.

***October 23***—In Portugal, the popular leftist army major, Otelo de Carvalho, began serving a 20-day prison term. Carvalho was sentenced for participation in a political rally in violation of the code of military discipline which limits political activity by military officers.

***October 25***—The British pound dropped 5 cents in 1 day to $1.595 following a *London Sunday Times* story that the United States and the International Monetary Fund seek a $1.50 level as a condition for the $3.9 billion loan requested by Britain. U.S. Treasury Secretary Simon and IMF officials denied the story.

***October 27***—Spain's King Juan Carlos arrived in Paris on his first official visit to a West European country since Franco's death. The visit was viewed as part of the King's attempt to regain international respectability for Spain and bring the country into the mainstream of European affairs.

***October 28***—The Pentagon announced a move to increase the capability of its jet-fighter force in Europe by about a third in an effort to counter military improvements made by the Warsaw Pact, namely the introduction of the Mig-23 Interceptors. The net U.S. increase amounts to 84 aircraft and 3,000 men.

***October 28***—Three men, apparently disguised as medical staff, slipped into a Belfast hospital and shot and killed Marie Drumm, the former vice president of the Provisional Sinn Fien, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army.

***October 30***—Portuguese Prime Minister Soares, addressing the Socialist Party's second national congress, appealed for support of his government's efforts to restore economic and social stability. Most of Western Europe's Socialist leaders attended the congress as a sign of their support for Soares and his party.

***November 1***—Following a ministerial meeting in the Hague, the Council of Ministers of the European Community decided to create a 200-mile fishing limit on Community members' North Sea and Atlantic coastlines as of January 1, 1977.

***November 2***—Britain and France announced that they will build no more Concorde supersonic jet transports than the 16 already built or under construction unless they get orders for additional planes.

***November 8***—The British Labour Government narrowly survived three votes in parliament. A bill dealing with the nationalization of the shipbuilding and aircraft industries passed by only one vote (311–310). In the previous week two Labour candidates were defeated in by-elections by Conservatives in normally pro-Labour districts.

***November 9***—Dr. Patrick J. Hillery became the youngest man to be awarded the Presidency of Ireland, succeeding Caerbhall O'Dalaigh who resigned suddenly after a personal disagreement with a Cabinet Minister on October 22.

***November 12***—In Rome, the minority Christian Democratic government of Prime Minister Andreotti survived a vote of confidence following debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Government's economic austerity program. Only the Christian Democratic deputies voted for the Government, and the motion passed thanks to the abstention of most other deputies, including the Communists.

***November 15***—Senators Sam Nunn and Dewey Bartlett, returning from a study mission of NATO, warned that improvements in Soviet conventional capabilities and weaknesses in NATO's posture could invite a successful conventional Warsaw Pact attack on Western Europe. The Senators recommended strengthening NATO's conventional forces and repositioning of major combat units closer to the Eastern borders.

***November 15***—Rene Levesque, leader of the Separatist Party of Quebec, polled approximately 40 percent of the popular vote in a provincial election and won 69 of the 110 seats in the Quebec legislature as compared to 6 seats in 1973. The results were interpreted as a protest vote against the administration of incumbent Premier Bourassa and the economic record of the National Government. Mr. Levesque stated that he could not be expected to abandon his long-term goal of independence but he intended to rule as a provincial premier for the next 4 years within the present structure.

***November 15***—The European Community rejected a Soviet bloc proposal to conduct commercial relations with the Communist trade group COME CON, stating a preference for dealing with the Communist states on an individual basis.

***November 16***—State Department officials confirmed that the United States was planning to extend about $300 million in emergency economic aid to Portugal.

***November 18***—The Spanish Cortes (Parliament) decisively approved a plan for constitutional reform to lead to parliamentary elections in 1977. The plan, if approved in a popular referendum on December 15, would replace the currently unrepresentative Francoist parliament with Spain's first democratically elected legislature since the Spanish civil war.

***November 19***—The Christian Social Union of Bavaria, led by Franz Josef Strauss, voted to end a 27-year alliance with its coalition partner, the Christian Democratic Union. As a result, Chancellor Schmidt's Social Democratic Party will regain its position as the strongest party in the Bundestag.

***November 23***—In Rome, the members of the European Program Group continued discussion of their efforts to coordinate production of defense equipment. Following the 2-day meeting, a spokesman announced that Portugal had joined the group, so that the membership now included all the European members of NATO, but reports indicated that little progress was made on the central question the group's relationship with the United States and Canada.

***November 30***—The British Government introduced a bill in parliament to grant some power of self-rule to Scotland and Wales. The bill provides for a Scottish assembly of 150 members and a Welsh assembly of 80. They will have the power to determine spending priorities in such areas as education, housing, transportation and industrial development but will not be able to raise revenue through taxes. London will keep authority over defense, foreign relations, and the North Sea oil deposits.

***November 30***—During a summit conference at the Hague, the nine leaders of the members of the European Community called for a meeting as soon as possible between the Community and the administration of President-elect Jimmy Carter.

***December 5***—Italian Prime Minister Andreotti began an official visit to the United States for the primary purpose of discussing Italy's economic problems with American officials.

***December 8***—The NATO defense ministers agreed in principle to purchase the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) from the United States. The ministers agreed to meet again early in 1977 to make a final decision on the flying radar system.

***December 10***—The NATO foreign ministers, meeting in Brussels, rejected a proposal from the Warsaw Pact for a mutual renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons. The NATO ministers also rejected a Pact proposal—aimed at forestalling Spanish membership in NATO—for freezing current membership in the two alliances. In a message delivered by Secretary of State Kissinger, President-elect Carter told the ministers that "the American commitment to maintaining the NATO alliance shall be sustained and strengthened under my administration."

***December 11***—In Madrid, Spain's fourth-ranking government official, Council of State President Antonio Maria de Oriol, was kidnaped by gunmen of an extreme left guerrilla organization.

***December 12***—West Germany's two conservative parties, the Christian Democratic and the Christian Social Unions, reconciled differences that had threatened to end their 27-year-old parliamentary alliance.

***December 13***—Portugal's governing Socialists held their own in nationwide local elections, winning over 33 percent of the votes cast. The outcome was widely regarded as a vote of confidence for the Socialists and a sign of political stability for the new Portuguese democracy.

***December 15***—Spanish voters overwhelmingly approved by referendum reform of the Spanish political system including election of a new parliament in 1977.

***December 15***—SPD Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was reelected to the chancellorship by the Bundestag. He received 250 votes, only 1 more than the required absolute majority.

***December 16***—In Vienna, NATO and Warsaw Pact negotiators recessed their talks on mutual force reductions with spokesmen admitting that during the 3 years of talks the two sides had increased, rather than reduced, troop levels in Central Europe.

***December 19***—Following a December 15 announcement by France that it would curb its nuclear technology exports, West Germany voiced similar intentions to refrain from nuclear exports that might lead to the construction of new weapons. The ban, however, will not affect the planned $4 billion nuclear reactor transaction with Brazil.

***December 22***—The Group of Ten, which includes the United States and nine other major industrial nations, agreed to provide $3.289 billion of the $3.9 billion loan that Britain has requested from the IMF. The United States promised to contribute the largest share of the loan—$1.087 billion.

***December 22***—Santiago Carrillo, Secretary General of the Spanish Communist Party, was arrested in Madrid. He had reportedly been operating underground in Spain for nearly a year.

***December 30***—Spanish Communist leader Carrillo was released on bail. The same day, the Madrid government announced two significant legal reforms, abolishing the Court of Public Order which had considered political cases during the Franco regime and decreeing that cases of "terrorism" would no longer be considered by military tribunals but by ordinary civilian courts.

81-813 O - 77 - 7

## UNITED STATES-SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS [1]

*January 8*—A Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) study was made public which predicted that China will be in a position to export in 1985 only a tenth of the oil now being exported by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

*January 8*—The Soviet Union complied with a section of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe by notifying Western countries of maneuvers to be conducted along the Turkish border and inviting NATO observers.

*January 9*—The New China News Agency reported from Peking that Premier Chou En-lai died of cancer at the age of 78. Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is Chou's apparent successor.

*January 12*—Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko warned in Tokyo that the Soviet Union might "reconsider" its relations with Japan if that country signed a proposed treaty with the People's Republic of China.

*January 13*—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko ended a 5-day series of talks with Japanese leaders in Tokyo, attempting to conclude a World War II peace treaty. The Soviets reportedly exasperated the Japanese by rejecting Japan's key demand—return of four Soviet-held islands in the southern Kurile chain.

*January 13*—Prime Minister Takeo Miki said Japan would sign as soon as possible a peace treaty with China including the antihegemony clause, to which the Soviet Union objected.

*January 15*—A Bureau of Mines report said that China may become one of the world's top five oil producers by 1985, producing 4 million barrels a day.

*January 20*—Western press reports indicated that the Soviet Union had taken steps to simplify emigration procedures, including the lowering of exit visa fees.

*January 23*—Secretary of State Kissinger concluded 3 days of talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow. The sides reportedly made some progress toward a second SALT agreement but were unable to reach any understanding on Angola.

*January 27*—In a report to the Congress, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld suggested that Japan consider establishing a capability to conduct antisubmarine warfare. The Defense Secretary said that the biggest threat to keeping the Northeast Asian sea lanes open was Soviet submarines.

*January 30*—Secretary of State Kissinger testified before Congress that the administration would not press for a relaxation of trade restrictions against the Soviet Union as long as Soviet involvement in Angola continued.

---

[1] Prepared by Francis Miko and Marjorie Niehaus, Analysts in International Relations.

***February 1***—The Soviet news agency TASS and newspaper *Pravda* carried reports strongly criticizing President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger for allegedly distorting Soviet policies and activities in Angola.

***February 1***—The official Chinese newspaper the *People's Daily* charged that Moscow has become a "super" arms dealer in the pursuit of political and military advantages and in a bid to bring recipient countries into its sphere of influence.

***February 3***—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger delivered a speech in San Francisco on Soviet-American relations in which he generally defended the policy of détente but cautioned that the United States must maintain an equilibrium of power with the Soviet Union, and must oppose direct intervention by the Soviet Union and other Communist countries in places such as Angola.

***February 6***—An attack on "capitalist roaders" appeared in the *People's Daily*, which appeared to be directed at Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who had been expected to succeed the late Chou En-lai.

***February 7***—The New China News Agency referred to Hua Kuo-feng, a Vice Premier and Minister of Public Security, as Acting Premier, succeeding the late Premier Chou En-lai.

***February 18***—The *People's Daily* reported that the central committee of the Communist Party was split by the current political crisis.

***February 19***—The Second World Conference on Soviet Jewry, meeting in Brussels, condemned Soviet anti-Semitism and called on the Soviet Union to respect the right of Jews to practice their own religion and to emigrate to Israel.

***February 20***—The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* repudiated charges from the West, including West European Communist parties, concerning Soviet denial of human rights and suppression of dissent.

***February 21***—Former President Richard Nixon arrived in Peking and began his 9-day stay in China at the invitation of the PRC Government.

***February 22***—At a banquet for former President Nixon, Hua Kuo-feng, China's Acting Premier, said that a "revolutionary mass debate" was occurring throughout the nation and was affecting such fields as education, science, and technology.

***February 24***—The 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union opened in Moscow, attended by delegates from the Soviet Union and 96 foreign countries. In this 5-hour keynote speech, Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev pledged his country to the continued pursuit of détente and arms limitation. He defended the Soviet involvement in Angola and lauded worldwide Communist successes. On the subject of the Soviet economy, he claimed significant progress but conceded that there were setbacks in agriculture and the consumer sector, blaming them on human as well as natural causes.

***February 24***—China announced a new government program that placed greater emphasis on agriculture over industry in national development.

***February 26***—Dr. Malcolm R. Currie, the director of defense research at the Department of Defense, warned of rapid advances in Soviet weap-

ons technology and declared that the Soviet leaders view strategic war as inevitable and are, therefore, preparing to survive such a war.

*February 27*—The newest Peking wall posters openly denounced Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

*February 27*—The Central Intelligence Agency presented a report to Congress showing that the Soviet Union outspent the United States on defense by 40 percent in 1975 (measured in terms of how much it would cost the United States to duplicate Soviet programs).

*March 1*—President Ford, in a Miami interview, said that he had stopped using the word détente because it inadequately expressed a complex process. He described that process as seeking to "relax tensions so that we can continue a policy of peace through strength."

*March 5*—Soviet Minister of Agriculture Dmitri S. Polyanski was removed from his position in the ruling Politburo at the closing session of the 25th Soviet Communist Party Congress. In addition, Leningrad Party leader Grigory V. Romanov and Minister of Defense Industries Dmitri F. Ustinov were elevated to full membership in the Politburo.

*March 11*—The *Boston Globe* reported that President Ford has promised the People's Republic of China to cut the American military presence on Taiwan by 50 percent in the next year. There are about 2,200 American servicemen presently on Taiwan.

*March 14*—The New China News Agency characterized Teng Hsiao-ping as "the maker of splits" who paid lip service to the policy of Chairman Mao Tse-tung while emphasizing economic development.

*March 15*—The Administration indicated that it had postponed three scheduled cabinet-level meetings of joint Soviet-American commissions on trade, housing, and energy, as a signal of U.S. concern over Soviet activities in Angola.

*March 16*—Secretary of State Kissinger, speaking before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the next President, whoever he may be, must carry on a dual policy with the Soviet Union which combines military firmness with efforts to increase cooperation in economic and other fields.

*March 17*—China accused the Soviet Union in the Security Council of "hatching new schemes" in southern Africa in the wake of its armed intervention in Angola, and referred to the "crimes" that the Soviet Union had committed in Angola to further its design of "colonial expansion" and world hegemony.

*March 17*—The Soviet news agency TASS reported on a speech by chief Soviet Communist Party theoretician Mikhail Suslov in which he attacked the more independent Western European Communist Parties, calling those who interpret Communist dogma in their own fashion "enemies of Marxism."

*March 22*—The *Washington Post* reported that Great Britain and the Soviet Union had helped secure guarantees from the Angolan Government enabling the South African troops to withdraw from southern Angola.

*March 27*—South African troops completed their withdrawal from southern Angola pulling back into Namibia (South-West Africa). According to reports, about 1,600 Angolan refugees withdrew with the troops.

*March 31*—The United Nations Security Council approved a resolution which denounced South Africa's aggression against Angola and called on the South African Government to pay compensation to Angola for damages. The vote was 9–0 and the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan abstained while China did not participate. During the debate, U.S. Ambassador Scranton demanded an "immediate and complete withdrawal" of the 13,000-man Cuban expeditionary force in Angola. Representatives of the abstaining nations explained that they did so because the resolution denounced only the South African intervention, not the much greater Soviet-Cuban involvement.

*April 1*—American and Japanese banks agreed to provide $50 million to the Soviet Union toward the financing of preliminary exploration for natural gas in the Yakutsk region of eastern Siberia. The Bank of America was the only U.S. bank involved and will provide $25 million.

*April 5*—Over 100,000 Chinese demonstrators in Peking rioted, set fire to vehicles, and fought with police after wreaths were removed from Chou En-lai's grave. The protest reportedly was directed against Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

*April 8*—The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) announced the dismissal of Teng Hsiao-ping from all his positions, inside and outside the party, and the promotion of acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng as prime minister and first vice chairman of the CCP.

*April 8*—Thousands of Chinese workers demonstrated in Peking to celebrate the downfall of former Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and the elevation of Hua Kuo-feng to the premiership.

*April 8*—Secretary Kissinger said in New York that he sympathized with Teng Hsiao-ping and stressed that Sino-American relations would continue toward normalization.

*April 8*—Analysts in the United States agreed that the leadership shifts in China represented an attempt at a compromise rather than a clear-cut victory for the "radical" faction that had led the campaign against Mr. Teng as an "unrepentent capitalist roader."

*April 11*—President Ford, in a letter of congratulations to Hua Kuo-feng, affirmed the U.S. commitment "to complete the normalization of our relations on the basis of the Shanghai communique."

*April 11*—Former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger disclosed that American officials once informally discussed granting military aid to the People's Republic of China.

*April 15*—At a White House ceremony at which Thomas Gates, the new American envoy to Peking, was sworn in, President Ford said the process of normalization of relations with China was now well underway.

*April 19*—Premier Hua Kuo-feng praised the Egyptians for breaking their treaty with the Soviet Union.

*April 20*—Chairman Mao Tse-tung expressed Peking's "strong support" for Egypt in a meeting with an Egyptian delegation seeking arms from China.

*April 20*—In Peking a group of nine U.S. Congressmen had a friendly talk with Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao.

*April 21*—The PRC and Egypt signed a military protocol by which China reportedly agreed to supply military equipment to Egypt. The two countries also announced that they would sign a trade agreement next month.

*April 21*—The PRC accused the Soviet Union of trying to undermine NATO, and Moscow charged that Peking has stepped up military activity on its southern borders.

*April 22*—Soviet KGB leader Yuri V. Andropov, in a keynote speech marking the anniversary of Lenin's birthday, warned the West against a department from the policy of détente. He reaffirmed Soviet support for "wars of national liberation."

*April 25*—The Cairo press reported that China had agreed to provide Egypt with all the spare parts needed for its Soviet-built war planes and other arms at no cost.

*April 25*—A nine-member congressional delegation, headed by Representative Melvin Price, returned from China and said that the PRC was not interested in formal defense or arms-purchasing arrangements with the United States. The House members said the Chinese did not want any formal agreement beyond the 1972 Shanghai communique.

*April 26*—Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal Andrei A. Grechko died at the age of 72.

*April 29*—Dmitri F. Ustinov was appointed Soviet Minister of Defense to replace the late Marshal Grechko. Ustinov, a Politburo member, had been Minister of Defense Industries.

*April 29*—There was an explosion at the gates of the Soviet Embassy in Peking, and the Moscow Government lodged a protest with the PRC over the incident.

*April 30*—China called the explosion outside the Soviet Embassy in Peking an act of sabotage by a counter-revolutionary.

*May 5*—The Senate adopted a resolution calling for a continuation of the policy of détente with the Soviet Union from a position of military strength.

*May 6*—The International Institute for Strategic Studies in London released its annual Strategic Survey, claiming that the United States had emerged from 1975 "in better shape" than the Soviet Union. The report observed the emergence of a "crisis" over the concept of détente in the West.

*May 9*—The Soviet Union's new defense minister, Dmitri F. Ustinov, declared that the international position of the Soviet Union has become strong as never before in the face of growing armed strength in the West and extremism in China.

*May 11*—Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng said there has been no change in China's foreign policy since he assumed his office.

*May 12*—The *Washington Post* reported that the British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland was told in early May in Peking by Chinese Foreign Minister Chaio Kuan-hua that the Chinese saw no possibility of a new war in Korea and approved the continuing U.S. military presence in Japan.

*May 12*—A Tokyo correspondent for the official Soviet press agency *Novosti*, Alexandre Matchekhine, was arrested in Tokyo on charges of espionage against the United States. Matchekhine allegedly offered a petty officer on the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Midway* $1,000 payments for U.S. military secrets.

*May 15*—Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, speaking in Frankfurt, West Germany, accused the Soviet Union of seeking to establish a new world empire.

*May 15*—A joint editorial in China's *People's Daily*, the *Liberation Daily*, and *Red Flag*, said that rightists remain powerful and warned that China faced further political struggle.

*May 20*—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, speaking at a NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Oslo, warned that Soviet power was likely to grow, necessitating larger efforts by NATO countries to maintain a military balance.

*May 20*—According to press accounts in the United States, there were two and possibly three executions in China as a result of the anti-government disturbance in Peking in April 1976. About 10 persons reportedly were given prison sentences of up to 30 years.

*May 21*—According to the UPI, American experts on China have predicted a period of intense turbulence in the People's Republic of China that could be more serious than the Cultural Revolution.

*May 22*—Japan freed a Soviet journalist 10 days after he was arrested and charged with attempting to buy military secrets from a U.S. Navy petty officer. Japan demanded "necessary action" by the Soviet Union.

*May 24*—The Japanese Parliament agreed to ratify the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

*May 25*—The State Department said that the Soviet Union had acknowledged violating a provision of the 1972 strategic arms limitation agreement establishing a timetable for dismantling older missiles after they were replaced. According to the State Department, the situation was being corrected.

*May 25*—An article in the Soviet weekly *Literary Gazette* accused three American correspondents in Moscow of working for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

*May 26*—China's Premier Hua Kuo-feng said that Peking welcomed the end of tensions between India and Pakistan and hoped for friendly coexistence among the nations of the South Asian subcontinent.

*May 27*—The Soviet news agency *TASS* said that the U.S. State Department had refused entry visas to a Soviet trade union delegation because of AFL–CIO objections to their planned visit.

*May 27*—According to press accounts, American analysts have concluded that the People's Republic of China will not soon become a major oil exporter because it plans to use its extensive oil resources to develop its own economy. Within 15 years, China is expected to be producing more than 2.8 billion barrels of crude oil a year, about the current annual production of the United States.

*May 27*—Representative Zablocki told the House International Relations Committee hearing on Taiwan normalization that the United States may be ready to cut off diplomatic relations with the Nationalist Chinese Government on Taiwan after next November's Presidential election. Dr. Ray S. Cline testified that Secretary Kissinger "strongly pressured" President Ford to grant full diplomatic relations to Peking during his official visit to China in December 1975.

*May 28*—President Ford and Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Brezhnev signed a treaty limiting the size of underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. (See arms control section.)

*May 28*—Senator Goldwater said that in a phone conversation with him, Secretary Kissinger assured the Senator that there was no truth to rumors that the Ford administration was ready to terminate relations with Taiwan and extend full diplomatic recognition to Peking.

*June 1*—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin arrived in Syria from Iraq to conclude a Middle East tour, aimed at improving the Soviet position in the region.

*June 2*—President Ford transmitted to Congress his recommendation that Romania be granted a 12-month extension of most-favored-nation treatment and eligibility for Export-Import Bank credits. While waiving application of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the Trade Act of 1974, the President noted that the flow of emigration from Romania had increased markedly since the implementation of a United States-Romanian trade agreement.

*June 4*—The Japanese cabinet approved a white paper on defense in which Japan pledged that it will not go nuclear to avoid any suspicion and fear arising in other nations and will continue to depend on the U.S. nuclear deterrent against any nuclear threat. The Japanese white paper also said the Sino-United States rapprochement became "to some extent" a regional stabilizing factor but said the region is far from stable "because of its multiplicity."

*June 4*—In the summer issue of *Foreign Policy*, Roger Glenn Brown, Central Intelligence Agency analyst, stated that further U.S. delay in formally recognizing the People's Republic of China runs the risk of destroying the new American relationship with Peking. According to Mr. Brown, after the death of Mao Tse-tung, China will probably move either toward a new isolationism or toward accommodation with the Soviet Union.

*June 8*—At a formal dinner for visiting Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Soviet Leader Lenoid Brezhnev attacked Western opponents of détente and "those who succumb to their pressure . . . on the basis of temporary considerations." At the same time, he denied charges that the Soviet Union was seeking unilateral advantage from détente.

*June 8*—An article in the *Los Angeles Times* stated that Mikhail A. Suslov, the leading Soviet Communist Party ideologist and a member of the ruling Soviet Politburo, had emerged as second in command behind Brezhnev in the Soviet leadership since the 25th Communist Party Congress.

*June 15*—Chinese officials announced in Peking that Mao Tse-tung will no longer receive foreign dignitaries due to his health.

*June 15*—Fyodor Kulakov, a member of the 16-man Moscow Politburo, told the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Congress in Ulan Bator that "the Soviet Communist Party will consistently realize a highly principled course in relations to China," and that it is up to the Chinese side to normalize relations between the two Communist superpowers.

*June 20*—In Peking, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser told Chinese Premier Hua Kui-feng that he had "serious doubts" about the ability of the United States to counter growing Soviet power because of "disagreement between President Ford and the Congress." Fraser said that if there is no U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean "it would become a Russian sea."

*June 23*—A Vienna neurologist arrived in Peking to treat Mao Tse-tung.

*June 23*—The State Department said the United States removed its six military advisers from the Nationalist China islands of Quemoy and Matsu. Press accounts reported that the action was taken as part of the American promise to end the U.S. military presence in Nationalist China which was made in the Shanghai communique of 1972. White House Secretary Ron Nessen said the action "had no policy implications" for Washington's relations with Peking and Taipei.

*June 26*—In response to strikes and growing worker unrest, the Polish Government canceled consumer price increases announced the previous day.

*June 28*—*United Press International* (UPI) reported that Nationalist China had purchased a $34 million air defense system from an American company. The system will be provided under a private agreement by the Hughes Aircraft Corp. State Department officials told UPI that the air defense system was "purely defensive," and the deal did not represent a shift in American policy towards either Peking or Taipei.

*June 29*—Soviet Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev, speaking at the summit meeting of European Communist Party leaders, expressed his country's continued commitment to improving relations with the United States but accused the U.S. administration of delaying a strategic arms limitation agreement for political reasons.

*June 30*—A meeting of European Communist Party leaders was concluded in East Berlin with a statement of principles endorsing each Communist Party's right to conduct its own affairs. It excluded any reference to Soviet leadership of the international Communist movement.

*July 4*—In a Bicentennial message to President Ford, Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny expressed the hope that Soviet-American relations would continue to aim toward achieving international security and peace.

*July 6*—Marshal Chu Teh, co-founder of the Chinese Communist Army and one of the last surviving Chinese leaders who had accompanied Mao Tse-tung on the Long March, died in Peking at the age of 90.

*July 7*—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin called for closer economic integration among socialist states in a speech delivered at a meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in East Berlin.

*July 15*—The *Japan Times* (English edition) reported that Ko Maruyama, director general of the Defense Agency's Defense Bureau, told the Diet that Japan would not like to see a drastic change occur in con-

nection with the security of Taiwan. He, thus, endorsed Foreign Minister Miyazawa's similar view, expressed to Senator Mansfield in Tokyo on July 12.

*July 17*—The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* attacked a speech by Austrian Chancellor Kreisky, marking the U.S. Bicentennial, for giving the U.S. primary credit for the liberation of Austria after World War II.

*July 19*—According to the French newspaper *Le Monde*, Soviet leader Brezhnev sent a note to the Syrian Government accusing it of prolonging the war in Lebanon and requesting that Syria remove its troops from that country. The note was reportedly dated July 11.

*July 20*—Japan confirmed that the People's Republic of China had officially protested Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa's warning to U.S. Senator Mansfield against cancellation of the U.S. security treaty with Taiwan or any sudden or drastic change in Sino-American relations.

*July 22*—Secretary Kissinger publicly renewed a suggestion for a conference of the United States, the People's Republic of China, and North and South Korea to discuss a permanent armistice in Korea. Kissinger said that American troops will not be withdrawn from the Korean Peninsula until a permanent peace is arranged.

*July 24*—Wu Teh, mayor of Peking, was reported to have been selected to perform the functions of the chairman of the National People's Congress (China's nearest equivalent to a head of state), a post which has been vacant since the death of Marshal Chu Teh on July 6.

*July 26*—A delegation of staff members of several congressional committees arrived in Peking.

*July 27*—Northern China was hit by a powerful earthquake which was centered 90 miles southeast of Peking near Tienstin, and which measured 8.2 on the Richter scale.

*July 28*—The U.S. Government offered aid to China in recovery efforts after a July 27 earthquake and a severe aftershock on the 28th.

*July 29*—Great losses of life and property were reported in China in the aftermath of the earthquake. Tangshan, a city of more than 1.5 million citizens, was reported devastated by the earthquake and aftershock.

*July 29*—Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser told the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., that international stability will not be possible unless the People's Republic of China is more fully involved in the world community. Fraser said, "whatever view one takes of China's ideology, it is clear that Chinese society manifests a sense of purpose and self reliance."

*July 30*—Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev accused the United States, Britain, France, and West Germany of attempting to dictate to Italy by threatening to withhold financial aid if the Communists are given a role in the Italian government. The criticism was contained in an interview published by *Pravda*.

*July 30*—The Senate agreed to Senate Resolution 499, supporting a Presidential offer to assist victims of recent earthquakes in China, and expressing condolences to the victims of this tragedy. China declined the offer on July 31.

***August 2***—Senator Hugh Scott, who returned in late July from a 14-day trip to China, said in Washington that "the radicals who have grabbed the party machinery" in China have insisted on an early timetable for U.S. normalization of relations with Peking and breaking ties with Taiwan. These leaders, said Scott, view the liberation of Taiwan as "an internal affair."

***August 10***—The Soviet Embassy in Washington denied claims by some Western observers that underground nuclear explosions conducted by the Soviet Union in July exceeded the limits established in agreements with the United States.

***August 12***—An authoritative article appearing in a Soviet naval journal claimed the right of any Soviet ship to pass through the Bosporus Straits, according to a Reuter dispatch. The article rejected Western allegations that the recent passage of the aircraft carrier *Kiev* through the Turkish straits violated the Montreux Convention of 1936.

***August 27***—The Soviet Union sentenced three Americans to prison terms for attempting to smuggle heroin through the Soviet Union.

***August 28***—The U.S. Navy frigate *Voge* reportedly collided with a Soviet nuclear submarine in the Ionian Sea.

***August 29***—The *Washington Post* reported that "U.S. intelligence reports over the past 6 months indicate that Taiwan has been secretly reprocessing spent uranium fuel, an operation that can produce atomic weapons material, according to officials of the ACDA and the ERDA." The Associated Press reported that an administration official had confirmed the *Post's* account. The official said, according to the AP, that the conditions under which the U.S. ships nuclear power reactors and enriched uranium fuel to Taiwan do not prohibit reprocessing.

***August 30***—The Republic of China denied that it has been secretly reprocessing spent uranium fuel.

***August 30***—The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* warned of a growing danger of war in the Middle East, criticized Egypt for worsening relations with Libya, and called for a withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon.

***September 2***—Nikolai A. Tikhonov was named First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. Some Western observers speculated that the promotion of Tikhonov was related to Chairman Kosygin's reported ill health.

***September 6***—A Soviet air force pilot flew a Mig-25 jet fighter to Japan and asked for political asylum in the United States. The defection gave Western intelligence experts access to the most advanced Soviet plane of its type.

***September 7***—The Japanese Defense Agency announced that it will give top priority to improving Japan's radar early warning system in the next defense buildup program beginning April 1, 1977.

***September 9***—Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung died at the age of 82 of an undisclosed illness. The Communist Party Committee called for a week of mourning, during which Mao's remains would be on view in the Great Hall of the People in Peking.

***September 9***—President Ford issued a statement on the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung which read in part: "Americans will remember that it was

under Chairman Mao that China moved together with the United States to end a generation of hostility and to launch a new and more positive era in relations between our two countries. I am confident that the trend of improved relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States, which Chairman Mao helped create, will continue to contribute to world peace and stability."

***September 9***—Secretary Kissinger predicted that the main lines of Chinese policy towards the United States and the Soviet Union will not change as a result of the death of Mao.

***September 9***—The Soviet media reported the death of Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung without commentary.

***September 10***—Soviet pilot Viktor Belenko, who defected to Japan in a Mig-25, was flown to the United States where he had requested political asylum, amid Soviet demands that both the pilot and the plane be returned to the Soviet Union by Japan.

***September 13***—Representatives of foreign countries paid their last respects to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's remains in the Great Hall of the People in Peking. The foreign groups included the U.S. liaison office representation and a party of 11 Americans led by former U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger. Schlesinger's party was greeted by Premier Hua Kuo-feng and other members of the Chinese leadership.

***September 18***—Solemn mass memorial meetings observing the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung were held throughout China.

***September 20***—The Soviet communique released after a three hour meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Averell Harriman stressed Brezhnev's interest in the continued expansion of Soviet-American relations. In an interview following the meeting, Harriman indicated that the Soviet leader was concerned over the anti-détente rhetoric of the U.S. election campaign.

***September 22***—The Soviet Union charged that Japan has aggravated relations between the two countries by forcibly handing over to the United States a Russian defector Air Force officer.

***September 22***—Taiwan agreed to stop all activities related to reprocessing of nuclear fuel, State Department officials stated in hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Arms Control. Assistant Secretary of State Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., testified that Taiwan has the economic and scientific base from which to develop nuclear weapons or a nuclear explosive device should they choose to do so.

***September 24***—Japanese Defense authorities, with assistance from American military specialists, dismantled and transferred to a military airfield the Soviet Mig-25 aircraft landed in northern Japan by a defecting Soviet pilot. Reportedly, a joint team of Japanese and United States Air Force combat aviation experts spent the past 10 days dismantling the Mig-25.

***September 26***—The Chinese Communist Party indicated for the first time since Mao Tse-tung's death that China's anti-Soviet policy will continue. The *Red Flag* magazine carried an article mentioning Mao's reference to the Soviet Union as a "paper tiger."

***September 26***—The New China News Agency announced that China detonated its second nuclear bomb this year in response to the Party's call to turn "grief into strength" following Mao's death.

***September 27***—Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld said at a press conference that the Soviet Union is "militarily strong and busier" than ever before. He said that the Soviet military buildup went beyond what was needed to deter nuclear war but added that there was no need to change the current U.S. defense budget.

***September 27***—Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miko said in Tokyo that he saw "no difficulty fundamentally" in concluding a peace and friendship treaty with China containing a controversial clause against hegemony by a third power.

***September 28***—In Peking, Premier Hua Kuo-feng had a friendly conversation with James Schlesinger, former U.S. Secretary of Defense, and members of Mr. Schlesinger's party.

***September 28***—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in a speech to the U.N. General Assembly, stressed the need for nuclear disarmament. He defended the policy of détente with the United States, called for a settlement of the Middle East crisis and an end to the civil war in Lebanon, and scored the U.S. peace initiative in South Africa.

***September 29***—Secretary of State Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko held talks in New York. According to press accounts, the major topic was strategic arms limitation.

***September 29***—It was announced in Tokyo that Japan and the Soviet Union had agreed to start talks on the return of the Mig-25 aircraft.

***September 29***—The Japanese Foreign Ministry issued a point-by-point refutation of the Soviet allegation that Lieutenant Belenko had not defected by his own free will.

***September 29***—The Chinese People's Liberation Army announced that in honor of the 27th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, shelling of the Quemoys and other islands would be suspended on October 1st and 3d.

***September 29***—After a 23-day tour of China, including Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia, Tibet, and Kweilin, former Defense Secretary Schlesinger reportedly was seriously concerned about apparent weaknesses in Chinese defense capabilities.

***September 30***—In an official message marking the 27th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union called for the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

***September 30***—Speaking before the U.N. General Assembly, Secretary of State Kissinger reaffirmed the policy of détente but attacked the Soviet Union for allegedly continuing its arms buildup, intervening in local conflicts, and stirring racial hatreds in southern Africa.

***October 1***—An article in *Pravda* called for an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations, stressing that the Soviet Union had neither territorial, economic, or other grievances against China.

***October 1***—President Ford met with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Washington to discuss major problems in international relations, including the Middle East and SALT negotiations.

***October 5***—In an address to the U.N. General Assembly, Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua reiterated past Chinese positions including an attack on the Soviet Union which Chiao called the "most dangerous source of war today."

***October 5***—A Chinese nuclear blast of September 26 caused radioactive fallout in parts of the United States, but the fallout was not expected to present a public health hazard, according to EPA and ERDA officials.

***October 6***—The position of Eastern Europe became a campaign issue during the Presidential foreign policy debate when President Ford asserted that there was no Soviet domination of East European countries such as Poland.

***October 8***—Secretary Kissinger met for 3 hours in New York City with Chinese Foreign Minister Chao Kuan-hua and discussed, among other topics, the future of U.S. relations with Taiwan.

***October 8***—In Peking the New China News Agency identified Hua Kuo-feng as head of the Central Committee Politburo, and announced that Hua would be supervisor of the collection and verification of Mao Tse-tung's writings and statements.

***October 9***—Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien met for 2 hours in Peking with Senators Mike Mansfield and John Glenn and their party. The Mansfield party of 11 persons toured China from September 21–October 12.

***October 9***—Wall posters in Peking proclaimed that Premier Hua Kuo-feng has succeeded Mao Tse-tung as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

***October 10***—Reporting on his visit to China, former Defense Secretary Schlesinger, in an interview in *U.S. News and World Report*, said a Soviet attack on China could be far more costly to the Soviets than any conceivable gain.

***October 12***—In Peking, a PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed officially that Premier Hua Kuo-feng had succeeded Mao Tse-tung as Chairman of the Communist Party and its Military Commission.

***October 12***—Chiang Ching, Mao's widow, and three other radical members of the Chinese Politburo, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, and Yao Wen-yuan, have been under arrest since October 7, charged with plotting a coup d'etat, according to sources in Peking.

***October 14***—Victor Louis, a Soviet citizen who publishes in the Western press, said in an article published in Paris, that unless the PRC adopts a more conciliatory attitude toward Moscow within 1 month it will face an "irreversible decision" by Soviet leaders.

***October 15***—The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* condemned both President Ford and Governor Carter for their campaign rhetoric on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

***October 18***—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin made his first public appearance in almost 3 months, following unconfirmed reports that he had suffered a heart attack or stroke.

***October 19***—A group of Soviet Jewish dissidents charged that they were beaten by plainclothes police after a sit-in at a Supreme Soviet building to protest the government's refusal to grant them exist visas.

***October 22***—The *New China News Agency* announced that Chiang Ching, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, and Yao Wen-yuan have been "liquidated", and confirmed that Premier Hua Kuo-feng has been appointed Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and its Military Commission.

***October 24***—Secretary Kissinger reiterated his earlier statements that Soviet military intervention in China would have grave military consequences.

***October 25***—Soviet leader Brezhnev delivered a speech to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. He stated that the policy of improving bilateral relations with the United States would continue regardless of the outcome of the American elections.

***October 26***—The *New China News Agency* stated that the purge of four radical leaders has cleared the way for a more rapid development of the Chinese economy.

***October 26***—Christopher H. Phillips, president of the National Council for United States-China trade, said that Peking's purge of four leading radicals was an entirely positive move as far as Chinese relations with the rest of the world was concerned.

***October 27***—The Soviet Five-Year Plan for 1976–80 and the annual plan and budget for 1977 were endorsed at a session of the Supreme Soviet. Soviet leaders expressed the hope that the plans would narrow the economic gap with the United States.

***October 28***—The Soviet Union notified Japan that it will not participate in the Japanese-Soviet Economic Committee Conference scheduled for late November in Tokyo, reportedly because of the Mig-25 incident.

***October 28***—China rejected messages from the Soviet Communist Party and other Eastern Communist Parties congratulating Hua Kuo-feng on his appointment as Chairman. Peking has no party-to-party relations with these countries.

***October 29***—Secretary of State Kissinger warned the Soviet Union against interfering with the Geneva talks aimed at achieving majority rule in Rhodesia.

***October 29***—The U.S. State Department announced that it will allow the private sale of sophisticated Cyber 172 computers and support systems to China and the Soviet Union.

***October 29***—East German Communist Party leader Erich Honecker was named chief of state by the parliament of the German Democratic Republic.

***October 30***—The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, headed by Hua Kuo-feng, announced that Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, and Wang Hung-wen were dismissed from their top party and administrative posts in Shanghai, and that they were replaced by two members of the leadership from Peking, Su Chen-hua and Ni Chih-fu, and a senior official from Nanking, Peng Chung.

***November 1***—Albanian leader, Enver Hoxha, suggested in an address at the Albanian Communist Party's 7th congress in Tirana, that his nation was heading toward less reliance on ideological and material support from China.

***November 3***—Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi of Egypt and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko began talks in Sofia, Bulgaria, aimed at improving relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt.

***November 6***—In Moscow, at the annual commemoration of the Bolshevik Revolution, Fyoder Kulakov, Soviet Politburo member, refrained from any attack on China in his address; and the Chinese diplomats did not walk out as they have every year for the past 10 years.

***November 7***—The Soviet Union celebrated the 59th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution with parades and speeches endorsing the policy of détente.

***November 11***—Viktor G. Afanasyev, editor of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*, said in New York that he detected signs of an improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations.

***November 12***—After careful inspection by Japanese and American technicians, the Soviet Mig-25 which was flown into Japan by a Soviet defector in September, was shipped back to the U.S.S.R. in 13 crates.

***November 12***—Senator Mike Mansfield, who recently returned from a 3-week tour of China, said although he wasn't aware of any arms request from Peking to the United States, he thought the United States should sell arms to the People's Republic of China just as it does to Yugoslavia and Iran.

***November 15***—In a press conference, President-elect Jimmy Carter gave high priority to achieving further strategic arms limitations agreements with the Soviet Union.

***November 15***—In Peking, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, in a diplomatic banquet speech, said the Soviets were creating false impressions of relaxation of Sino-Soviet relations, which Li dismissed as "wishful thinking and daydreaming." The Ambassador of the Soviet Union and seven Soviet-bloc countries walked out of the banquet.

***November 15***—Soviet leader Brezhnev began an official visit to Yugoslavia. During meetings with Yugoslav leaders, he gave assurance that the Soviet Union would continue to respect Yugoslavia's sovereignty and independence after President Tito.

***November 15***—Groundbreaking began in Tien An Men square in preparation for a mausoleum honoring Mao Tse-tung. On November 25, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng laid the foundation stone.

***November 17***—The U.S. Embassy in Moscow disclosed that the Soviet Union had expelled the U.S. political counselor in Moscow. The action was in apparent retaliation for the earlier expulsion by the United States of a Soviet official.

***November 17***—China detonated a nuclear explosion of about 4 megatons, the largest ever detected from the People's Republic of China.

***November 21***—In a report of his sixth trip to China, September 21–October 12, Senator Mike Mansfield recommended that the United States

sever its defense treaty with Taiwan and promptly grant full diplomatic recognition to the People's Republic of China.

***November 23***—There were reports of unrest in at least five provinces—Fukien, Hupei, Kiangsi, Hunan, and Honan—since the "radicals" arrest in early October. In Fukien, party officials dispatched army units to restore order in cities, schools, factories, and mines.

***November 24***—The *New York Times* reported that Defense Department officials were concerned over the Soviet program to develop "hunter-killer" satellites for destroying other satellites. At the same time, officials denied press claims that the Soviet Union had destroyed any American satellites.

***November 24***—Soviet leader Brezhnev ended talks with Romanian President Ceaucescu. The two leaders pledged to expand bilateral cooperation. Experts did not view the meeting as a sign of a Romanian shift from its relative independence.

***November 26***—Chiao Kuan-hua, China's Foreign Minister, has not appeared in public since November 11 after having returned from the U.N. General Assembly. Sources in Peking say that Chiao was "too close to the radical four."

***November 27***—After an 18-month break in the Sino-Soviet border talks, the chief Soviet negotiator, Leonard F. Ilyichev, returned to Peking to discuss reopening the talks, and reportedly was received warmly.

***November 28***—In an editorial in the *People's Daily*, the Peking leadership urged restraint in the "Gang of Four" drive, by warning that people who had made mistakes should be cured not killed.

***December 2***—Peking announced the appointment of Huang Hua, former ambassador to the United Nations, as foreign minister, replacing the ousted Chiao Kuan-hua.

***December 2***—Spokesmen for President-elect Jimmy Carter disclosed that Soviet leader Brezhnev conveyed his personal assurance that the Soviet Union intends to go out of its way to avoid any crisis during the early stages of the new administration.

***December 8***—The New China News Agency published an article by the army general staff which said the "gang of four" tried to sabotage the education for preparedness against war and modernization of the army.

***December 8***—The *Washington Post* reported that the Soviet union had agreed to sell 200 tons of heavy water to India for use in its nuclear program.

***December 8***—NATO defense ministers meeting in Brussels warned that it would take a major Western effort to offset the growing offensive strength of Warsaw Treaty Organization forces in Europe.

***December 10***—According to provincial broadcasts, violent factional fighting has occurred in Wuhan, China's most important industrial center.

***December 10***—The Soviet Union extended its territorial waters to 200 miles.

***December 17***—The antiradical drive in China has reportedly evolved into a purge throughout many provinces, involving the dismissal of thousands of officials.

***December 17***—The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration in Geneva said that total figures on Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union in 1976 would exceed 14,000 an increase of about 500 over 1975. Half of the emigrants were said to have gone to Israel and the rest mainly to the United States and Canada.

***December 18***—In a prisoner exchange achieved with U.S. mediation, the Soviet Union freed dissident Vladimi Bukovsky in return for the release of Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalan Lepe. The exchange took place in Switzerland.

***December 20***—An article in the *People's Daily* accused the radicals of creating disorders in Paoting, a city located about 100 miles from Peking, as part of an attempt to seize power.

***December 22***—Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance met with Soviet dissident Andrei Amalrik, who urged the new administration to do more to encourage democratization in the Soviet Union.

***December 23***—Takeo Fukuda, head of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, was elected prime minister of Japan by a one-vote margin. Fukuda named Iichiro Hatoyama, a former vice finance minister, as foreign minister. He is expected to carry on Japan's pro-American policy.

***December 25***—In a speech delivered before a national conference on agriculture, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng said that the central task for 1977 is to deepen the mass movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four;" the second task is to strengthen party building.

***December 26***—The *New York Times* quoted CIA Director George Bush on the new national estimate of Soviet strategic objectives, as saying that "there are some worrisome signs" which will be adequately reflected in the assessment.

***December 27***—President-elect Jimmy Carter told reporters that he would probably meet with Soviet leader Brezhnev before September 1977 to discuss a new strategic arms limitation agreement and other issues.

***December 27***—Chairman Hua Kuo-feng announced that foreign assistance may be necessary to meet China's agricultural goals.

***December 29***—According to the Soviet *Tass* news agency, Soviet leader Brezhnev welcomed President-elect Carter's wish to hold a Soviet-American summit meeting in 1977.

***December 29***—Unrest in Paoting, which had erupted into armed conflict, reportedly was part of a widespread pattern of disorder in China over the past year and was the major reason for the arrest of the "gang of four." This information is based on a document issued in Peking in October 1976, which described the violence which began in early 1976.

***December 30***—Chinese army units had reportedly reestablished public order in Paoting.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA [1]

***January 1***—The *Washington Post* reported that South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster had made his first open appeal for the West to get directly involved in the Angolan civil war.

***January 2***—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was indirectly recruiting and training American ex-servicemen to fight against the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) via aid to Zaire and Angola's pro-West factions. It was also reported that some 300 Americans were already operating in Angola and that a similar number would be ready to go as soon as the CIA could obtain further funds.

***January 6***—President Ford called for a cease-fire in Angola and rejected the idea that withholding U.S. grain from the Soviet Union would be an effective response to Russian activities in Angola.

***January 6***—Moscow dashed Western hopes that it would support a pullout of all foreign troops in Angola when an *Izvestia* editorial defended Soviet aid to the MPLA and called the MPLA the only legitimate government in Angola.

***January 6***—Senator John V. Tunney charged that American pilots were airlifting weapons from Zaire into Angola on U.S.-built C–130 cargo planes.

***January 7***—State Department spokesman Robert Funseth denied reports that the United States was coordinating its strategy in Angola with South Africa.

***January 8***—White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen denied Senator John V. Tunney's allegation that American pilots had flown weapons into Angola.

***January 10–13***—An Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit conference of African chiefs of state was held in Addis Ababa, but a 22-to-22 tie vote with two abstentions (Ethiopia and Uganda) prevented the organization from recognizing the MPLA as Angola's legitimate government.

***January 19***—According to evidence obtained by the House Select Committee on Intelligence, the CIA had systematically undervalued, in some cases by half, the military equipment supplied to warring factions in Angola, the effect of which was an understatement of the value of American aid.

***January 20–23***—Secretary of State Kissinger met with Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev to break the stalemate in the SALT talks and the American-Soviet conflict over Angola.

***January 27***—The *Washington Post* reported that 200 black Vietnam war veterans in the Washington area were organizing to go to Angola and fight on the side of the U.S.-backed forces there.

---

[1] Prepared by Susan M. Mowle, Foreign Affairs Analyst.

***January 27***—The House of Representatives voted 323 to 99 in favor of the Senate's amendment to the defense appropriations bill which would ban military aid to Angola.

***January 28***—A Defense Department report showed that currently the MPLA was being provided with 170 advisers and $108 million in military aid by the Soviet Union; in addition, 11,400 troops and $70 million in military aid were being provided by Cuba.

***January 29***—The *Financial Times:* President Kenneth Kuanda of Zambia declared a full state of emergency because of internal economic deterioration and the military threat from Angola.

***January 29***—In testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on African Affairs of the Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Kissinger stated that a possibility existed that United States funds were being used "indirectly" to recruit American and foreign mercenaries for pro-Western forces in Angola. He also said that the Administration "is now seriously considering overt financial aid" to pro-Western forces.

***January 30***—The *Washington Post* reported estimates of South African forces in Angola to be between 1,500 and 4,500.

***January 30***—The U.N. Security Council unanimously accepted a resolution calling on South Africa to allow free elections in Namibia under U.N. supervision and control.

***February 2***—The White House and State Department issued statements denying reports that the United States was financing the recruitment in Britain or elsewhere of mercenaries to fight with Western-backed forces in Angola.

***February 3***—The South African Defense Minister confirmed that South Africa was holding a buffer zone across southern Angola up to 50 miles deep which was patrolled by 4,000–5,000 troops who would remain in Angola until a new Angolan Government assures Pretoria that it would not provide bases for terrorists striking across the border into Namibia (South-West Africa).

***February 3***—President Mobutu announced he was banning the use of Zaire for the transit of mercenaries bound for the Angolan civil war.

***February 11***—The Organization of African Unity recognized the MPLA as the legitimate government of Angola.

***February 12***—At a press conference, Secretary of State Kissinger virtually abandoned the prospect he had raised that the Ford administration might seek "overt aid" for anti-Communist forces in Angola after Congress blocked further covert aid. He also raised the U.S. estimates of Soviet aid to the MPLA to $300 million with $100 million sent in January 1976.

***February 15***—CIA Director George Bush declined to rule out the possibility that American intelligence agencies were continuing financial or other support to anti-Communist forces fighting in Angola.

***February 17***—Columnist Jack Anderson reported the MPLA leaders had sent a secret message to Secretary of State Kissinger, delivered by aides to Senator John Tunney, requesting talks with the United States.

***February 17***—France became the first West European nation to recognize the MPLA.

***February 20***—A State Department official stated that Rhodesia's white minority government should start to negotiate "realistically" with black nationalists and warned that there would be no United States or British intervention on the side of the white regime if full-scale fighting broke out.

***February 21***—It was reported that the administration had given its approval to the Gulf Corp. and the Boeing Co. to resume business transactions with the MPLA government in Luanda.

***February 23***—The Foreign Ministers of the Common Market issued an offer of economic and political cooperation to Angola. (The nine community governments had separately recognized the MPLA last week.)

***February 28***—Zaire, which had backed a rival nationalist faction in the Angolan civil war, established diplomatic relations with the MPLA.

***March 4***—President Machel of Mozambique announced a state of war against what he termed the "racist regime" of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith. His declaration called for a blockade of Rhodesia, cutting off of communications and seizing Rhodesian Government property within Mozambique.

***March 4***—Secretary of State Kissinger warned Cuba to act with "great circumspection" in southern Africa and stated that U.S. actions cannot always be deduced by what we did in Angola. He said that any Cuban interference in the dispute between white-ruled Rhodesia and Mozambique would provoke a crisis. He also stated that the United States is in favor of majority rule in Rhodesia and that the United States would use its influence in that direction, adding that it was perhaps the last opportunity for the white government to negotiate a peaceful transition to majority rule with black nationalists.

***March 6***—According to the *Washington Post*, certain Western intelligence sources reported that Cuban troops and Soviet tanks landed in Mozambique to help black Rhodesian guerrillas fight the white minority government of Ian Smith.

***March 7***—Angola's new government promised Namibian guerrilla forces material assistance in their efforts to seek independence from South Africa, according to the *Washington Post.*

***March 13***—The *New York Times* reported that the Ford administration had decided to continue the 12-year ban on loans to South Africa despite heavy pressure by American business interests and a letter of protest from 41 Members of Congress.

***March 15***—The administration indicated that it had postponed three scheduled cabinet-level meetings of joint Soviet-American commissions on trade, housing, and energy, as a signal of U.S. concern over Soviet activities in Angola.

***March 19***—Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs William Schaufele stated in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States was prepared to help Mozambique offset the losses it was incurring by shutting its borders to the white regime in Rhodesia.

***March 22***—The *Washington Star* reported that the Ford administration has resolved to meet any new military commitment of the 12,000 Cuban troops in Africa with a swift and vigorous response against Cuba itself.

***March 23***—Secretary of State Kissinger stated in Dallas that the United States will not be lured into support for white-ruled Rhodesia by American opposition to "massive Soviet and Cuban military intervention in Africa." However, he again reiterated that "the United States will not accept further Cuban military interventions abroad."

***March 25***—Rhodesia expressed thanks to Secretary of State Kissinger for his warning to Cuba against possible intervention in the conflict between Rhodesia's white minority government and African nationalists.

***March 27***—South African troops completed their withdrawal from southern Angola pulling back into Namibia (South-West Africa). According to reports, about 1,600 Angolan refugees withdrew with the troops.

***March 31***—The United Nations Security Council approved a resolution which denounced South Africa's aggression against Angola and called on the South African Government to pay compensation to Angola for damages. The vote was 9–0 and the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan abstained while China did not participate. During the debate, U.S. Ambassador Scranton demanded an "immediate and complete withdrawal" of the 13,000-man Cuban expeditionary force in Angola. Representatives of the abstaining nations explained that they did so because the resolutions denounced only the South African intervention, not the much greater Soviet-Cuban involvement.

***April 1***—The Angolan Government announced that 13 captured mercenaries, including 3 Americans, would be tried by a 30-member "international free jury."

***April 4***—*The Baltimore Sun* reported that the Government of Angola invited the Gulf Oil Corp. to resume oil production there, and the firm said it would do so as soon as possible.

***April 6***—The United States voted in favor of a U.N. Security Council resolution which broadened the sanctions against Rhodesia by barring insurance and commercial licensing operations benefiting that country.

***April 23 through May 7***—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger conducted his first tour of southern Africa, stopping in Zaire, Zambia, Tanzania, and Kenya. His policy speech in Lusaka, Zambia, on April 27 put the United States firmly in support of majority rule in Rhodesia, independence for Namibia and racial justice in South Africa. As part of a 10-point Rhodesia policy, the Secretary called for repeal of the Byrd amendment, enforcement of U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia, aid to opponents of the Smith regime, and an end to American travel to Rhodesia.

***April 28***—Secretary of State Kissinger offered the good offices of the United States in possible negotiations to secure swift black majority rule in Rhodesia.

***April 30***—The first four blacks to be permitted into the white Rhodesian government were sworn in by Prime Minister Ian Smith. Smith's "new initiative" has been criticized by the United States and black African nations as an insignificant gesture.

*April 30*—Angolan President Agostinho Neto implied for the first time in a speech that Cuban troops stationed in Angola may soon begin their withdrawal.

*April 30*—Secretary of State Kissinger said that the United States would be willing to normalize relations with Angola provided the 15,000 Cuban troops were withdrawn.

*May 4*—The Angolan Government announced that 13 mercenaries, including 3 Americans captured during the civil war, would go on trial on June 8, 1976, before an Angolan "peoples revolutionary tribunal" instead of an international jury as previously announced.

*May 7*—Angolan President Agostinho Neto stated that there were still some "trouble spots" along the country's northern and southern borders and for the first time indirectly accused both Zaire and South Africa of continuing to back armed incursions into Angola.

*May 12*—The *Washington Post* reported that the United States had asked Angola to delay its application for U.N. membership and that the United States would veto any application unless Angola gave a "clear signal" that the thousands of Cuban troops there would depart.

*May 13*—The *Washingon Post* reported that key African delegations at the United Nations had decided not to press for an immediate vote in the Security Council on Angola's application for U.N. membership and to go along with the Ford administration's request for a delay until after the U.S. primaries are over.

*May 15*—General Electric Co. asked the Federal Government for a license to export to South Africa two huge atomic powerplants worth an estimated $2 billion, according to the *Washington Post.*

*May 18*—South African Prime Minister John Vorster announced that he would accept an invitation to meet with President Ford if it is offered.

*May 19*—Angola broke diplomatic relations with Portugal.

*May 20*—Prime Minister Ian Smith said that he was very ready to meet with President Ford to discuss the Rhodesian crisis and that if President Ford was no longer willing to do so it was because of pressure from Great Britain.

*May 20*—Cuban Deputy Premier Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that Cuba had no intention of sending troops to assist black nationalist forces in Rhodesia as it did in Angola.

*May 21*—According to the *Washington Star,* the State Department decided to support General Electric's request to sell two atomic powerplants and 1.4 million pounds of enriched uranium fuel to South Africa.

*May 24*—Angolan President Agostinho Neto asserted that his country would be politically independent regardless of aid received from other nations.

*May 25*—Secretary of State Kissinger stated that Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro had written a letter to Swedish Prime Minister Palme in which he asserted that Cuba had begun or would soon begin withdrawing 200 military personnel a week from Angola and will have cut its forces there by half by the end of 1976.

*May 28*—The *New York Times* reported that officials who had seen the message Fidel Castro sent to Swedish Prime Minister Palme report that it

stated that Cuba would reduce its forces in Angola to about 5,000 troops by the end of 1976, and that the rest would be withdrawn over the following 6 months.

*May 29*—According to the *New York Times,* Zambian President Kaunda announced that his government would allow black nationalist guerrillas to use Zambian territory for attacks against white-governed Rhodesia.

*May 29*—South Africa reversed itself and awarded to France instead of to the United States and the Netherlands a $1 billion contract for its first nuclear powerplant.

*May 30*—The *Washington Post* reported that the Angolan Government had appealed to the international community for assistance in dealing with the needs of an estimated 700,000 refugees from the colonial war against Portugal as well as the civil war which just ended.

*May 31*—Following a visit by Angolan Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento to the U.S.S.R., the Soviet Union agreed to provide Angola with further military, economic, educational, and medical aid.

*June 2*—Republican Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan said at a luncheon with the Sacramento Press Club that he might consider sending a token U.S. force to Rhodesia, if asked, to help preserve the peace and prevent bloodshed during the transfer of control to the black majority. (Reagan later asserted that he had responded to a hypothetical question and was only referring to a plan to preserve the peace, not necessarily calling for troops.)

*June 2*—The House approved a foreign aid bill that includes an $85 million package to southern Africa, but it stipulated that no funds be sent to Mozambique.

*June 4*—The State Department announced that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and South African Prime Minister John Vorster would meet in West Germany in late June to discuss Rhodesia and other problems in South Africa.

*June 11*—At a news conference in Mexico City, Secretary of State Kissinger stated that he had no "conclusive confirmation" that Cuba was withdrawing its troops from Angola.

*June 11*—The Angolan Government requested the death penalty for three Americans and 10 other prisoners accused of mercenary activities as their trial began in Luanda.

*June 13*—The *New York Times* reported that Rhodesian jets struck an army post in Mozambique; Rhodesian authorities announced that the strike was in retaliation for a mortar and rocket barrage from Mozambique and was to serve as a warning to Zambia not to aid guerrillas.

*June 13*—The *New York Times* reported that the defeated National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) had resumed guerrilla activity along the Benguela railroad line.

*June 14*—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith announced that if President Kuanda of Zambia allowed guerrillas to invade Rhodesia from bases on his territory, Zambia would feel the consequences.

*June 14*—A government-appointed commission in Rhodesia released a report, endorsed by Prime Minister Ian Smith, that recommended several

moves towards racial equality though it stopped short of asking for repeal of voting qualifications, the major obstacle to black majority rule.

*June 14*—The Senate approved a $9.4 billion foreign aid bill but reduced the administration's request for aid to Zaire and Zambia from $30 million each to $25 million each and eliminated the $25 million contingency fund for southern Africa.

*June 16*—A student demonstration near Johannesburg, South Africa, protesting the teaching of Afrikaans, erupted into a 5-day race riot leaving 176 dead and 1,139 wounded. (Afrikaans is the language of the white South Africans of Dutch descent who created the policy of apartheid.)

*June 17*—A House-Senate conference agreed to provide $27.5 million each to Zaire and Zambia and to retain a $20 million fund designed to aid nations harmed by participation in the economic boycott of white-ruled Rhodesia. The amendment barring the use of funds for Mozambique was dropped, though the release of an American missionary by Mozambique was added as a prerequisite for United States aid.

*June 20*—According to the *New York Times,* Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld negotiated an arms agreement with Zaire for sophisticated weapons to meet the potential threat of instability along the Angolan border.

*June 22*—President John J. Wrathall of Rhodesia charged that the terrorism plaguing his country was encouraged by the attitudes of the British and United States Governments.

*June 23*—Secretary of State Kissinger met with John Vorster, Prime Minister of South Africa, for 2 days in Germany. The Secretary avoided reporting details of the outcome of the meeting and only said that "a process is in motion to produce a negotiated solution and avoid a racial war in southern Africa."

*June 23*—The United States vetoed Angola's application for United Nations membership on the grounds of its objection to the continuing presence of Cuban troops in the newly independent state.

*June 28*—An Angolan judge imposed the death penalty on 1 of the 3 Americans and 3 of the 10 Englishmen on trial for mercenary activities during the recent civil war, while sentencing the others to long prison terms.

*June 30*—The *Washington Post* reported that several Members of Congress are exploring allegations that the Ford administration violated U.S. neutrality law by allowing American veterans of Vietnam to serve as mercenaries in Angola.

*July 3*—The *Washington Post* reported that U.S. intelligence sources claimed to have received reports that Cuban leaders may be preparing to send several thousand troops from Angola to the Congo Republic.

*July 4*—According to the *New York Times,* Secretary of State Kissinger and Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa are planning to meet again in August to accelerate their search for a political solution in Rhodesia.

*July 6*—A South African minister announced the annulment of the regulation stipulating that black pupils be instructed in the Afrikaans language (the ruling had set off 5 days of racial rioting during June).

*July 9*—The *New York Times* reported that Rhodesian guerrilla leaders announced that they will reject any proposals for a negotiated settlement of the Rhodesian conflict that do not provide for an immediate and unconditional transfer of power by the ruling white minority.

*July 10*—Four white mercenaries, including American Daniel Gearhart, were executed in Angola after President Agostinho Neto refused to commute their sentences.

*July 11*—The *Baltimore Sun* reported that according to the BBC, between 20,000 and 25,000 Cuban troops who fought in the Angolan civil war are still in Angola—nearly double the figure estimated by the United States—and that they are entrenching themselves in positions of strategic importance.

*July 15*—Following the shooting of two white government officials, the South African government announced several severe measures aimed at preventing new outbreaks of racial violence, including the postponement of African school openings, the prohibition of all public gatherings and the implementation of preventive detention measures.

*July 16*—The *Washington Post* reported that the Soviet Union is disenchanted with Angolan President Agostinho Neto and his foreign policy of nonalinement.

*July 20*—The *New York Times* reported that the United States and Great Britain are forming a joint policy designed to encourage a transfer to black majority rule in Rhodesia by insuring the white Rhodesians of financial aid and property guarantees when such a transfer is successfully negotiated.

*July 21*—South Africa announced that all black schools—closed since June because of racial rioting—will reopen despite a postponement caused by several violent outbursts during the past week.

*July 22*—The *Washington Post* reported that Rhodesia's black nationalist guerrillas opened two new fronts, thereby encircling the country with guerrilla attack; an ambush in the northwest indicated a reopening of the Zambian border for terrorist activities, and several grenade attacks in central Salisbury pointed to the possibilities of urban terrorism.

*July 23*—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith announced that although he rejected the three major suggestions for racial reform proposed by a government appointed commission on racial discrimination, he approved of legislation to draft blacks into the armed services and agreed to ease some public restrictions on blacks.

*July 26*—During a visit by Angolan President Agostinho Neto to Cuba, Prime Minister Fidel Castro announced that Cuban troops and arms would remain in Angola to protect the new nation from future invasions and that additional technical aid would be sent to hasten its economic development.

*July 27*—The *Washington Post* reported that there was no evidence of continuing guerrilla resistance to the Angolan Government as claimed by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

*July 27*—Chief Kaiser Matanzima, future prime minister of the Transkei in South Africa, ordered the arrest of nine Transkeian leaders who opposed independence for the territory in October. The arrests took place imme-

diately prior to a special session of the legislative assembly which approved the constitution that will take effect at independence.

***July 29***—South Africa, in a reversal of policy toward the United Nations, accepted a proposal that a Security Council factfinding mission visit Namibia to investigate Zambian charges of South African aggression.

***July 29***—Black South African schoolchildren boycotted nearly all schools in the Soweto district while arsonists set fire to four more schools as unrest continued to spread in black townships.

***July 30***—The United States abstained in a United Nations Security Council resolution condemning South Africa for attacking a guerrilla camp in Zambia on July 11. South Africa denied the charges.

***August 2***—The *New York Times* reported that the U.S. Treasury and the United Nations were investigating charges issued by the United Church of Christ that the Mobil Oil Co. had circumvented trade restrictions with Rhodesia through an elaborate chain of bogus companies.

***August 2***—In a speech before the National Urban League, Secretary Kissinger stated that "a volatile climate for violence exists in southern Africa," and that the possibility of armed confrontation in Rhodesia or Namibia was growing.

***August 2***—It was reported that black leaders of the Urban Bantu Council in Soweto had presented the South African Government with a list of demands for racial reform, including recognition of black trade unions and legislation to raise wages and end job discrimination.

***August 5***—Racial strife in Soweto continued when police fired over the heads of an estimated 5,000 demonstrators, halting the second attempt in 2 days by students to march out of the township to protest in front of the police headquarters in Johannesburg. (On August 4, police had clashed with a crowd estimated at 10,000.)

***August 7***—President Valery Giscard d'Estaing announced that France had required guarantees from South Africa to insure that French nuclear power stations ordered by South Africa could not be used directly or indirectly for military purposes.

***August 7***—Rhodesia charged that a combined force of African nationalist guerrillas and Mozambican troops had crossed Rhodesia's border and attacked an army camp.

***August 9***—The House International Relations Subcommittee on Investigations held a hearing on American recruitment of mercenaries to fight in Angola or Rhodesia.

***August 10***—The Rhodesian Government reported that its forces had crossed into Mozambique and had killed more than 300 black nationalists at a base camp used for launching attacks on Rhodesia.

***August 11***—The *New York Times* reported that the British Foreign Office, with the U.S. support, had begun a quiet diplomatic initiative to obtain a multiracial constitutional settlement in Namibia, and to insure that any settlement reflected the wishes of SWAPO.

***August 11***—Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas, or Mozambican troops supporting them, launched three simultaneous mortar attacks across the Rhodesian border.

***August 12***—Racial strife continued in three African townships outside Cape Town, South Africa, where 27 people had been killed and almost 100 injured during 2 days of disorders.

***August 12***—According to the *Christian Science Monitor*, South Africa extended to the entire country an Internal Security Act measure that allowed the arrest of persons without charge or immediate trial. (Previously, the measure had applied only to the Transvaal.)

***August 12***—Botswana charged that Rhodesian troops had crossed its border to question at gunpoint villagers about the reported presence of armed Rhodesian guerrillas in the area.

***August 13***—Mozambique said that at least 618 persons had been killed by a Rhodesian raid earlier in the week on guerrilla camps in its territory.

***August 13***—The State Department welcomed a South African pledge of full support for U.S. efforts to promote a negotiated Rhodesian settlement, but cautioned that the difficulties of a negotiated solution still remained.

***August 13***—South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller stated that South Africa would have to undertake reforms, in light of recent anti-Government rioting in black townships, but that such reforms would not affect the basic principles of apartheid or separate development.

***August 14***—According to the *Baltimore Sun*, South African security police arrested at least 50 black leaders in a crackdown on black nationalists suspected of fomenting recent racial upheavels, including Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned nationalist Nelson Mandela. (According to the *Washington Post*, police also had arrested several white journalists and Roman Catholic officials in an effort to prevent further outbreaks of violence.)

***August 14***—In a major policy shift, South Africa announced that blacks living in urban areas would be allowed to buy homes without having to take out citizenship in tribal homelands.

***August 15***—The *New York Times* reported that the South African Government, critical of local newspaper coverage of the unrest in black townships had threatened to impose new restraints on the press.

***August 15***—It was reported that Mozambican regular troops had crossed Rhodesia's border and attacked a frontier post, killing two policemen.

***August 15***—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of South Africa's homeland of KwaZulu, said that racial violence will increase until South Africa's blacks are recognized as full citizens.

***August 18***—The *New York Times* reported that increased diplomatic and commercial ties between South Africa and Israel may include the sale of Israeli-manufactured military equipment, including gunboats, Kfir jet aircraft, and electronic equipment.

***August 18***—The Namibia Constitutional Conference announced plans for the establishment of multiracial government leading to independence from South Africa by December 31, 1978; the plan did not include a role for the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), or for U.N.-supervised elections, as demanded by a Security Council resolution of January 30, 1976. (The following day, SWAPO rejected the announced provisional date of independence for the territory, and the planned creation of an interim government.)

***August 20***—The U.N. High Commission for Refugees claimed an investigating team had concluded that the August 8 raid into Mozambique by Rhodesian forces had destroyed a U.N. refugee camp and not a guerrilla base as the Rhodesians had said.

***August 20***—South Africa announced an additional concession to urban blacks which will permit them to purchase homes in black townships with unrestricted title to the land, although government officials denied that there were going to be any fundamental changes in the current policy of separate development.

***August 21***—The *Washington Post* reported there were indications that Cuban troops were being withdrawn from Angola at a faster rate than the previously predicted 200-a-week schedule.

***August 22***—Seven South African Bantustan leaders issued a statement critical of the Government's apartheid policy, and demanded a meeting with Prime Minister John Vorster to discuss grievances behind recent riots in urban areas.

***August 23***—According to the *Washington Post,* an absenteeism rate as high as 80 percent was reported in Johannesburg, as black workers from Soweto complied with a call for a 3-day national strike.

***August 23***—South African Minister of Police James Kruger claimed he was misquoted in a statement attributed to him in which he was reported to have said that the black man in South Africa "knows his place and if not, I'll tell him his place."

***August 24***—The State Department stated that the latest move by South Africa to grant Namibia independence by the end of 1978 was a "step in the right direction," but that it did not go far enough to meet American and United Nations' demands.

***August 24***—The House International Relations Subcommittee on International Organizations began the first of three hearings on Namibia, the United Nations, and U.S. policy toward Africa.

***August 24***—The *New York Times* reported that a new Rhodesian nationalist party—the Zimbabwe Reformed African National Council (ZRANC)—had been formed under the leadership of Robert Mugabe and that it was ready to reopen constitutional talks with the Smith government, provided guerrilla leaders were permitted to attend.

***August 25***—The *New York Times* reported that 14 black South Africans had been killed in Soweto during clashes between Zulu workers and militant black organizers seeking to enforce the 3-day labor strike.

***August 26***—The Rhodesian Government charged Roman Catholic Bishop Donal Lamont with failure to report the presence of nationalist guerrillas—a charge which carried the maximum penalty of death. (On August 15, Bishop Lamont suggested that church officials might be justified in giving illegal assistance to anti-government guerrillas.)

***August 26***—U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim declared that recent South African proposals for leading Namibia to independence in 1978 fell short of U.N. requests, and said that South Africa must abandon its unilateral approach and recognize that cooperation with the U.N. is essential.

***August 27***—South African Minister of Justice James Kruger announced he would meet with urban black leaders to discuss anti-Government racial strike that had cost at least 290 lives, but reaffirmed the South African commitment to a policy of separate development.

***August 27***—The *Washington Post* reported that the State Department was investigating the possibilities of misrepresentation over the issuance of visas to members of a Rhodesian tennis team that played in the women's Federation Cup matches in Philadelphia during August.

***August 27***—The *New York Times* reported that the United States has protested to U.N. Secretary General Waldheim over U.N. Commissioner for Namibia, Sean McBride's statements advocating punitive action against South Africa for its failure to relinquish control of Namibia.

***August 28***—Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi accused the South African police of having instigated the clashes between Zulu workers and anti-Government agitators in Soweto during which 21 blacks reportedly had been killed.

***August 28***—According to the *Washington Post,* South Africa had detained more than 200 leaders of black community groups, church organizations, and intellectural organizations since mid-July.

***August 30***—The State Department announced that Secretary Kissinger and South African Prime Minister Vorster would meet for the second time in Zurich, Switzerland, September 4–6, to discuss Rhodesia and Namibia. (Kissinger subsequently might make a second trip to Africa, possibly including South Africa, depending upon the outcome of these talks.)

***August 30***—The Rhodesian Digest of Statistics revealed that during July 1976, Rhodesia had recorded the highest net emigration of whites since it had declared its unilateral independence in 1965.

***August 30***—According to the *New York Times,* South Africa reportedly was modifying its proposal for Namibian independence to include elections and a role for SWAPO in an attempt to meet U.N. requirements and prevent the imposition of U.N. sanctions against South Africa.

***August 31***—According to the *Washington Post,* Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda had grown increasingly skeptical of the prospects for a peaceful resolution of southern African problems and was shifting to a more militant attitude. (On August 26, Kaunda had accused the Western powers of "unprincipled double-dealing" in southern Africa, stating that peace efforts had failed, and warning "now we will fight.")

***August 31***—In a speech before the Opportunities Industrialization Center, Secretary Kissinger appealed to black African leaders not to abandon hope that the United States and Britain could negotiate a formula to end white minority control in Rhodesia and Namibia through peaceful means; and he renewed a pledge that the United States would use all its influence for peaceful change, equality of opportunity, and basic human rights in South Africa.

***August 31***—According to the *Washington Post,* African nations at the United Nations agreed to postpone consideration of a proposal to impose sanctions against South Africa for its refusal to conform to U.N. de-

mands with respect to Namibia pending the outcome of the Kissinger-Vorster talks.

***August 31***—The *Manchester Guardian* reported a South African soldier's claim that he had witnessed the torture and killing of captive black Africans by South African troops during operations to clear the civilian population from the border area of Namibia.

***August 31***—According to the *New York Times,* continued racial strife in Soweto caused at least six more deaths, bringing the total death toll over the past 2 months to 296.

***August 31***—The Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Mr. William Eteki Mboumoua, stated that the OAU would support the use of Cuban assistance by SWAPO to force South Africa to relinquish Namibia.

***September 3***—The State Department publicly acknowledged for the first time that it was exploring the possibility of providing international guarantees to Rhodesian whites to induce them to yield power to the black majority.

***September 3***—For the second consecutive day the business center of Cape Town, South Africa, was affected by violence following demonstrations by "coloured" (mixed-race) students. It was the first major demonstration in a predominantly white area since racial conflict erupted in June.

***September 6***—Following three days of talks with South African Prime Minister Volster in Zurich, Switzerland, Secretary Kissinger stated that the "conditions for negotiations exist" and that there had been progress in the two main areas of talks—Rhodesia and Namibia.

***September 6***—SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma stated that he was ready to discuss the transfer of power in Namibia directly with South Africa at an international conference, although he rejected the groups currently participating in constitutional talks with Pretoria as "puppets". (Nujoma said that such groups would have to be regarded as part of the South African delegation to such a conference.)

***September 7***—*The Washington Post* reported that about 50 South African pilots and technicians who had been flying with the Rhodesian Air Force had recently been recalled to South Africa.

***September 7***—The Presidents of Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, and Zambia—the so-called "front line" African nations—concluded two days of talks in Tanzania without reconciling the feuding factions of Rhodesia's black nationalist movements. (The leaders did agree, however, to "further intensify the arms struggle in Rhodesia.")

***September 7***—Secretary Kissinger announced that he had been invited by President Nyerere to go to Tanzania and present his proposals for launching "shuttle diplomacy" in southern Africa in an effort to resolve the Rhodesian and Namibian racial crisis. (A spokesmen for Nyerere, however, stated that: "He is not coming at our invitation. He asked to come and we have said 'All right come along.' ")

***September 8***—The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Africa began a series of hearings on the subject of U.S. business involvement in South Africa.

81-813 O - 77 - 9

***September 8***—The U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid approved a report attesting to the "ever-closer collaboration" between Israel and South Africa.

***September 8***—President Ford promised a "major effort" to mediate the racial conflict in southern Africa; but he emphasized that there was no "specific American plan."

***September 9***—South African Prime Minister Vorster stated that he was prepared to meet with black leaders in urban areas to discuss grievances such as wages, work opportunities, and social services; but he again rejected any movement toward a one-man, one-vote political system that would give blacks representation in the all-white Parliament.

***September 10***—The *Washington Post* reported that 15 persons had been killed in confrontations in white residential areas of Cape Town, South Africa, and that, for the first time, the anti-Government demonstrations included both "coloured" and black Africans.

***September 10***—The *New York Times* reported that the African National Council (ANC), the umbrella grouping formed in 1974 to unite contending Rhodesian black nationalists, had broken up.

***September 10***—The South African Government announced the rescinding several "obsolete practices and usages" restricting South Africa's 2.4 million "coloureds". (The changes will end segregation of certain public facilities and some previous economic restrictions.)

***September 11***—Secretary Kissinger stated that he was traveling to southern Africa because "no other country was available to play an intermediary role between white regimes and black nationalists movements," and because the risks to world peace of escalating violence in southern Africa were very severe.

***September 13–24***—Secretary Kissinger conducted two weeks of "shuttle diplomacy" in Africa aimed at achieving negotiated settlements of the Rhodesian and Namibian problems. (The trip included stops in five African nations, and talks with the Presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya, and Zaire, as well as Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith in South Africa. He also consulted with Rhodesian nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo in Zambia.)

***September 15***—The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) appealed for $32,500,000 and 48,000 tons of food to aid refugees in Angola.

***September 16***—U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim endorsed American mediation efforts in southern Africa and said that "an escalation of violence would be inevitable" should the negotiation process fail.

***September 17***—Secretary Kissinger arrived in South Africa for the first visit to that nation by an American Secretary of State. (It was reported that South African police had killed four students in Soweto who were demonstrating against the Kissinger visit.)

***September 18***—Following talks with South African Prime Minister Vorster in South Africa, it was reported that Secretary Kissinger had made progress in both the key issues of independence for Namibia and transition to majority rule in Rhodesia.

***September 18***—Secretary Kissinger met with 22 blacks, "coloured", Indian, and white South African "opinion leaders" to hear their views on the current political situation on South Africa.

***September 18***—The *Washington Star* reported that the United States had complained to the Soviet Union about what it regarded as distorted and strident commentary in the official Soviet press about Secretary Kissinger's diplomatic mission to southern Africa.

***September 18***—Secretary Kissinger announced that he would meet with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith in South Africa. (Earlier Kissinger had said that he would meet with Smith only if he had indications that the Smith Government was ready to make major concessions to African demands for transition to majority rule in 2 years.)

***September 19***—Following talks with Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith in South Africa, Secretary Kissinger stated that he was satisfied that Smith would accept a plan for transition to majority rule.

***September 19***—The State Department announced that American missionary Armond Dall had been released after 1 year of imprisonment in Mozambique.

***September 19***—CIA Director George Bush stated that intelligence reports indicated that there could be a mass slaughter in Rhodesia if the Kissinger mission in Southern Africa failed.

***September 20***—The Christian Institute of South Africa issued a report in which it stated that action taken by the South African Government since the outbreak of unrest in the black community in June had taken the country a significant step further toward being a police state. (The report listed the names of 315 people known to have been detained under the security laws.)

***September 20***—Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith stated that "concrete results" had emerged from his talks with Secretary Kissinger, and that he felt there was "a chance of a settlement".

***September 20***—Following a briefing by Secretary Kissinger on the results of his talks with Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith, Zambian President Kaunda declined to state whether the results were acceptable to black Africa.

***September 20***—The *New York Times* reported that Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa was apparently ready to have SWAPO take part in the constitutional talks taking place in Windhoek, capital of Namibia, but that no announcement of this decision was likely before the Windhoek meetings resumed on October 5, 1976.

***September 21***—Following talks with Secretary Kissinger in Tanzania, President Nyerere stated that Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith had accepted the principle of black majority rule for Rhodesia within 2 years.

***September 22***—Rhodesian nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo stated that there were "very serious flaws" in the Rhodesian settlement plan, and the Vice-President of Mozambique, Marcellino dos Santos, stated that Mozambique would not support the Rhodesian plan.

***September 23***—The *New York Times* reported that Secretary Kissinger planned to meet with SWAPO leader Nujoma to work out final details for a conference which would lead to independence for Namibia.

***September 23***—The *New York Times* reported that two versions of the understanding between Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith and Secretary Kissinger had been circulating in Africa. (In Tanzania, President Nyerere said he understood from Kissinger that Smith had agreed to black majority rule within two years, and reporters with Kissinger had received the impression that the deadline was still open to negotiation.)

***September 23***—The South African Government announced an end to certain forms of segregation in sports events and that the Government would sanction multiracial games at all levels and mixed racial teams in international competition. (In recent years, South Africa had been excluded from many international sports events because many South African teams were not integrated.)

***September 24***—Prime Minister Smith of Rhodesia announced that he had accepted Secretary Kissinger's proposals calling for an immediate biracial temporary government in Rhodesia and for black majority rule within 2 years, with the condition that guerrilla warfare would end and that international economic sanctions against Rhodesia would be lifted.

***September 24***—According to the *New York Times,* about 400 black youths were arrested after a protest march in downtown Johannesburg had erupted in violence.

***September 24***—Secretary Kissinger welcomed the Rhodesian Prime Minister's acceptance of the Anglo-American formula for transition to black majority rule, but cautioned that "it was only the beginning," since problems could still arise if whites and blacks failed to carry it out.

***September 25***—Rhodesian nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo returned to Salisbury, Rhodesia, to confer with supporters before responding to the Smith settlement proposals.

***September 25***—The *New York Times* reported that the United States, Britain, and South Africa would work out the details of an international financial consortium to help assure an orderly transition to majority rule in Rhodesia, and that, while the exact size of the fund had not yet been determined, the United States might be asked to contribute from $400 to $500 million.

***September 25***—The Soviet press agency *Tass* described the proposed Rhodesian settlement as fraudulent, contending that it would create a pro-Western Government to deflect the African national liberation movement. (Throughout the mediation effort by Kissinger, the Soviet press had kept up a barrage of attacks charging that Kissinger was visiting southern Africa to insure the preservation of racist regimes.)

***September 26***—The five "front lines" African Presidents stated that the plan proposed by Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith, if accepted, "would be tantamount to legalizing the colonial and racist structures of power" in Rhodesia. (The Presidents called on Britain, as the "colonial authority" over Rhodesia, to convene a conference to work out a substitute plan.)

***September 26***—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland said that the United Kingdom would help organize an interim government in Rhodesia, and that his Minister of African Affairs would fly to Africa to be available to discuss plans for Rhodesia with neighboring countries. (Crosland said African presidents "have not slammed the door" on the proposals of Mr. Smith: "Clearly they don't want to accept them in their entirety, but are willing to look at them for a basis of negotiation.")

***September 27***—According to State Department spokesmen, several African leaders had informed the United States that their statement on Rhodesia of September 26 was not meant as a total rejection of the settlement plan, and that the negotiations were still "on track."

***September 28***—The Rhodesian Government suggested publicly that the United States had misinformed and possibly misled it with last minute assurances that key black African states had agreed to American proposals to end the Rhodesian constitutional crisis. (The office of Prime Minister Smith stated that a secret communique from Secretary Kissinger on September 22 "contained the assurance that no new demands would be raised from the other side.")

***September 28***—Tanzanian President Nyerere stated that Africa's black leaders expect majority rule in four to six weeks when, "with the formation of an interim government, the powers of the government of Rhodesia will be passed to the majority. Independence will then follow." (Nyerere also stated that the allocation of the ministries of defense and law and order in an interim government to whites, as announced by Prime Minister Smith, was "unacceptable.")

***September 28***—The *New York Times* reported that Britain was sending two representatives to Botswana to resolve dissension over the plan for majority black rule in Rhodesia and to try to accelerate the process of putting it to work.

***September 28***—Secretary Kissinger stated that progress toward the opening of negotiations between Rhodesian blacks and whites would be made rapidly, and that all "parties have expressed their willingness, and indeed their eagerness, to get the negotiations going soon."

***September 28***—President Nyerere of Tanzania denied that the "front line" presidents had agreed to detailed proposals for Rhodesian majority rule in talks with Secretary Kissinger which were later publicly rejected.

***September 29***—British Foreign Secretary Crosland announced that the United Kingdom was prepared to convene a conference in southern Africa to discuss formation of an interim government in Rhodesia. (Crosland suggested that the conference should take place in about two weeks "anywhere in southern Africa acceptable to the parties concerned," and that Britain was prepared to provide a chairman for the meeting, offering the name of Ivor Richard, British Representative to the United Nations, as a possible chairman.)

***September 29***—Rhodesian nationalist leader Bishop Muzorewa, Zambian President Kaunda, and President Mobutu of Zaire welcomed the British proposal for a conference concerning Rhodesia.

***September 29***—Secretary Kissinger welcomed the British call for a biracial meeting on Rhodesia within two weeks and said that the United States

expected a conference to be held in Geneva to resolve the problem of Namibia. (At the United Nations, Kissinger met with SWAPO leader Nujoma for the first time.)

***September 30***—In a speech before the United Nations General Assembly, Secretary Kissinger called on the leaders of Africa "to pull back from the brink" of interracial war and to devise their own political future without the interference of outside powers.

***September 30***—Representatives of SWAPO at the United Nations stated that Secretary Kissinger had been unable to obtain any "meaningful commitment" from South Africa regarding independence for Namibia and that SWAPO would press the Security Council to invoke sanctions against South Africa.

***October 1***—A Rhodesian court sentenced Roman Catholic Bishop Donal Lamont to 10 years labor for failing to report visits by black guerrillas to a mission near the Mozambique border.

***October 1***—Angola denied a South African radio report that Cuban-led Angolan troops had wiped out whole villages in southern Angola and that hundreds of refugees had fled to Namibia.

***October 1***—The *Washington Post* reported that the Zimbabwe People's Army, the Rhodesian guerrilla force that has waged the escalating guerrilla war, had rejected Kissinger's peace plan for Rhodesia and had pledged to continue the war until "final victory."

***October 2***—Rhodesian nationalist leaders Joshua Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa met in an attempt to overcome the divisions preventing a united black front at the Geneva conference on Rhodesia.

***October 3***—African nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa returned to Rhodesia after 14 months of self-imposed exile and accused the United States of attempting to make his rival, Joshua Nkomo, head of an interim government.

***October 4***—Assistant Secretary of State Schaufle and British Foreign Minister of State Rowlands conferred in Rhodesia with Prime Minister Ian Smith on arrangements for the Geneva conference on Rhodesia.

***October 7***—At the United Nations, Nigeria's Commissioner for External Affairs, Joseph Garba, attacked the "secrecy" surrounding Secretary of State Kissinger's negotiations on southern Africa, and he charged that Kissinger might have impaired efforts to secure early independence for Namibia.

***October 8***—United States and South African officials ended two days of talks on setting up a fund to ease the transition to majority rule in Rhodesia. (A statement issued after the talks said that the fund would be used to expand "economic opportunities and skills of the black majority" as well as "economic security for all segments of the population." No figure for the amount of the fund was specified.)

***October 8***—At a meeting with seven homeland leaders, South African Prime Minister Vorster rejected a demand for a multi-racial convention to discuss the country's racial problems, saying he saw "no merit in the idea at all."

***October 8***—South African Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told Prime Minister Vorster that black Africans must be granted rights and recognition or else "more and more of our people will feel that violence is the only alternative left."

***October 8***—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland announced that he would convene a conference in Geneva within two weeks to set up an interim government in Rhodesia that would lead to a peaceful transition to black majority rule. Crosland said the conference would assemble on October 21 with a view to a formal opening on October 25. (The opening of the Geneva conference was subsequently delayed until October 28, at the request of the African delegates.)

***October 11***—Two leading black South African actors, Winston Ntshona and John Kani, were detained by Transkei officials after performing in a play critical of the South African Government's racial policies.

***October 13***—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith warned black nationalist leaders invited to the coming Geneva conference that many moderate Africans were ready to cooperate in forming an interim government if the nationalist leaders did not come to terms under the provisions of the agreement he negotiated last month with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

***October 13***—At the United Nations, Sweden accused South Africa of "brutal oppression" of its black population, proposed a ban on future investments in South Africa and Namibia, and declared that Sweden regarded the situation in southern Africa as a threat to the peace.

***October 14***—According to a joint communique issued at the end of a 6-day visit to Moscow by Angolan President Agostinho Neto, Angola is to receive more Soviet military aid. (Earlier in Neto's visit, he and Soviet leader Brezhnev signed a 20-year friendship treaty.)

***October 15***—The *Washington Post* reported that Rhodesian officials had claimed that Secretary Kissinger had given Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith assurances that the United States would change its attitude toward the Smith Government if black nationalist leaders reject the British-American package for a settlement to the Rhodesian dispute.

***October 15***—The South African embassy said that 47,000 refugees had crossed into Namibia from the southern region of Angola in the past week and that local officials were pressuring the South African Government to negotiate their return to Angola.

***October 17***—According to the *New York Times*, U.S. Government analysts predict that Rhodesia's economy will experience "zero growth" this year, despite a good harvest and the opening of several new nickel and gold mines. (They said the economy was faltering less because of economic sanctions than because of serious transport difficulties and an increasing outflow of skilled labor.)

***October 17***—Rhodesian nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo demanded that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland be appointed Chairman of the Geneva conference on Rhodesia in place of British U.N. Ambassador Ivor Richards.

***October 17***—Following a meeting of the four "front line" states, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere called on Britain to play an enlarged role at the Geneva conference on Rhodesia, and to assume "residual powers" in Rhodesia's transition to black majority rule. (Nyerere stated that he expected Britain to assume its "full responsibilities as colonial power" at Geneva and after.)

***October 19***—The United States, Britain, and France vetoed a resolution in the Security Council that would have imposed an arms embargo against South Africa to force it to relinquish control of Namibia. (The three nations explained the veto on the grounds that it could upset diplomatic efforts by Secretary of State Kissinger to induce South Africa to accept terms for a conference on independence for the territory.)

***October 19***—In an interview with the *New York Times*, South African Prime Minister Vorster stated that South Africa has no plans to extend political rights to urban blacks in the white South African Parliament. (He stated that urban and rural blacks exercise their political rights in the homelands.)

***October 20***—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that an international consortium of five or six banks, including Citibank, was arranging a loan of about $110 million to South Africa, apparently for balance-of-payments support.

***October 22***—The Department of State announced that the United States would not recognize the Transkei, the black homeland in South Africa scheduled to become independent on October 26, 1976.

***October 22***—Informal discussions aimed at reaching an accord that would establish a biracial transitional government in Rhodesia began in Geneva.

***October 22***—The constitutional conference meeting in Windhoek, Namibia, adjourned in a militant atmosphere following black reaction to a racial insult by a white delegate to the conference. (Earlier the delegates agreed to draw up a draft constitution for an interim government within the next few months.)

***October 24***—Rhodesian nationalist leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe arrived in Geneva for the conference on Rhodesia and repeated that they have had no intention of negotiating on the basis of U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger's plan for a transition to black majority rule.

***October 25***—Rhodesian Foreign Minister Pieter Van der Byl reaffirmed his government's stand that the Kissinger proposals are a "pretty well immutable package deal" to be accepted or rejected in their entirety by all the parties to the conference, and that only minor details of the proposed interim government of blacks and whites are to be settled in Geneva.

***October 25***—Prime Minister Ian Smith said that it might be necessary to ask Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to come to Geneva to avert a threatened impasse at the conference, and that he had accepted the plan advanced by Mr. Kissinger last month in the belief that the proposals had been cleared by Mr. Kissinger with Britain, the former colonial power in Rhodesia, and black African front-line states. (Britain insists that the plan is negotiable and the four Rhodesian nationalists at the conference reject key points of the plan.)

***October 25***—The *New York Times* reported that the United States had urged key black African leaders, such as President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Kaunda of Zambia, to use their influence to prevent black Rhodesian nationalists from making such extreme demands that the Geneva conference collapses.

***October 25***—The *Washington Post* reported that the two black actors who had been detained in Transkei had been released and expelled after private American intervention with the Transkei Minister of Justice.

***October 26***—Chief Kaiser Matanzima declared Transkei, the Xhosa tribal homeland, independent from South Africa. On the same day the United Nations General Assembly voted 134–0 in support of a resolution which rejected the establishment of the Republic of the Transkei by South Africa and which called upon all governments to deny the territory any form of recognition. (The United States abstained.)

***October 28***—The Geneva conference on Rhodesia was formally opened by British Chairman Ivor Richard. The participants include Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and four African nationalists: Joshua Nkomo, Robert Mugabe, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole.

***October 29***—African nationalists at the Rhodesia conference in Geneva demanded that Britain assume full responsibility for the rapid transfer of power to the black majority.

***October 30***—The Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs William Schaufele arrived in Geneva to assist the Rhodesian negotiations. (Previously the State Department had indicated that the United States would play a minimal role at the Geneva talks.)

***October 31***—The *New York Times* reported that United States officials are now convinced that Britain must play a pivotal role in the transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia or face an escalation of the guerrilla war. (Britain has previously insisted that it will not accept responsibility for running an interim government in Rhodesia.)

***October 31***—The *Washington Post* reported that Israel is understood to have signed a long-term agreement to buy coal from South Africa, in part to reduce its dependence on the oil it buys from Iran.

***November 1***—Mozambique authorities claimed that tank-led Rhodesian troops, with bomber support, had invaded two sections of its territory in what was reportedly the most extensive cross-border raid yet by Rhodesian forces against guerrilla sanctuaries.

***November 2***—The *Los Angeles Times* reported that a national survey conducted by the South African newspaper *Rapport* had indicated that more than half of all the white South Africans would support major changes in the country's race laws, including integration of sports, theaters, universities and churches, as well as abolition of the pass laws and the laws which forbid interracial marriage.

***November 3***—Rhodesia said that its security forces had succeeded in blocking an offensive of up to 1,700 black nationalist guerrillas by staging a pre-emptive strike into guerrilla base areas in Mozambique.

***November 3***—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith left the Geneva conference on Rhodesia after criticizing the slow pace of the conference and

its failure to take up substantive issues dealing with the transition to majority rule. (Foreign Minister P. K. Van der Byl remained in Geneva to represent the Rhodesian Government at the negotiations.)

***November 4***—Rhodesian nationalist leader Robert Mugabe stated that he would reject the projected $2 billion trust and investment fund planned to ease the transition to majority rule. (He stated, "To us it seems as if its purpose is to bind Zimbabewe politically and economically and it could therefore compromise our independence.")

***November 5***—The United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution which accused the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, and Israel of supplying nuclear and military equipment and technology to "the racist and minority regime of South Africa."

***November 5***—In an interview published in the South African *Financial Mail,* President-elect Jimmy Carter stated that while he opposed the implementation of economic sanctions against South Africa, he would use "economic leverage" against the "government system of repression" in South Africa.

***November 5***—Prime Minister Ian Smith stated that even if the Geneva talks failed, his government was committed to carrying out the Kissinger proposals for majority rule, perhaps by discussions with moderate blacks inside Rhodesia.

***November 6***—The *Washington Post* reported that South African police officials had visited the United States and Europe before the outbreak of racial disorders last summer to study riot control, and had concluded that South Africa had to develop its own techniques.

***November 7***—South African Prime Minister Vorster stated that South Africa would not cut off arms supplies to Rhodesia if that country's white rulers and black nationalists failed to reach agreement on black majority rule.

***November 9***—The U.N. General Assembly approved 10 resolutions condemning South Africa and calling for arms, trade, and sports embargoes against the "racist regime", including one resolution which said that "the racist regime of South Africa is illegitimate and has no right to represent the people of South Africa." (The United States voted against five resolutions and abstained on three; two resolutions were approved by concensus.)

***November 9***—The *New York Times* reported that heavy fighting had broken out in southern Angola as government forces, aided by Cuban troops, sought to crush the guerrillas of UNITA that have continued to wage guerrilla warfare against the central government. (South Africa reported that a total of 8,000 refugees had crossed the border into Namibia, and that the refugees claimed that the Angolan forces were using scorched earth tactics, destroying crops and livestock, and causing high civilian casualties.)

***November 11***—French Government officials announced that France would not sell any more nuclear power stations to South Africa after the two nuclear reactors already ordered had been delivered.

***November 11***—In a strongly worded attack, the China News Agency said that the Soviet Union was trying to "dominate Africa by force of arms" and that Soviet Communist Party leader Brezhnev had lied in claiming

that the Soviet Union sought no personal gain in its support of the victors in the Angolan civil war.

***November 13***—The *Washington Post* reported a South African charge that, 2 weeks earlier, Angolan and Cuban troops had crossed into Namibia and had seized a group of refugees who had fled from the fighting in Angola.

***November 14***—South Africa reversed its earlier decision and granted a visa to Congressman Charles Diggs.

***November 16***—Mozambique charged that Rhodesian forces, searching for guerrillas, used jets, bombers, and helicopters as they crossed the border and attacked a Mozambique army base.

***November 16***—The *New York Times* reported that prior to Rhodesian acceptance of the American plan for black majority rule, Secretary of State Kissinger sent Ian Smith an ambiguous message that suggested that black leaders had agreed to a Rhodesian proposal that would allow whites to retain the defense and political ministries in an interim government. (African leaders have denied that they ever agreed to such terms.)

***November 17***—According to the *Washington Star*, U.S. intelligence reports have indicated that Russia is increasing military aid to Rhodesian guerrillas in Mozambique. (According to the report, a Russian ship unloaded 18 heavy-gunned armored vehicles in Tanzania, and a Tanzanian ship had delivered Russian 122-mm multiple rocket launchers and armored vehicles to Mozambique.)

***November 18***—South African Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi stated that student protests and the wave of racial violence that have recently taken place in South Africa had seriously set back African efforts to break white minority rule.

***November 18***—The *New York Times* reported that the South African Government had issued banning orders against four whites who were involved in black trade union activities, sharply curtailing their freedom for at least 5 years. (They were banned under the Internal Security Act, which authorizes the banning or detention of anyone considered a threat to national security or public order.)

***November 18***—The South African Government issued "banning orders" to nine additional black trade union activists, bringing the total under restriction to thirteen. (Eleven of the 13 are white.)

***November 19***—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith stated that Secretary of State Kissinger had indicated to him that the United States and other Western nations would provide Rhodesia with "material support", including military supplies, if black nationalists caused a breakdown in the Geneva peace talks.

***November 20***—Seceretary of State Kissinger stated that there was "no possibility" the United States would sell arms to the white Rhodesian Government if talks in Geneva on black majority breakdown.

***November 20***—In Francistown, Botswana, bombs destroyed the headquarters of the Rhodesian nationalist group headed by Joshua Nkomo. (A Botswana Government statement said it had established "beyond doubt" that those responsible for the bombings were members of Ian Smith's security forces.)

*November 22*—The United States, expressing "serious doubts" about the true independence of the current Angolan Government, abstained on a Security Council vote recommending Angolan admission to the United Nations. (The U.S. abstention had the effect of assuring U.N. acceptance of the membership application.)

*November 24*—The Rhodesian military command announced that Rhodesia had sent its air force against Mozambican military positions. (It was the first time Rhodesia had acknowledged using aircraft against Mozambique.)

*November 24*—The *Washington Post* reported that black South African student activists had requested U.S. aid and protection for hundreds of students who have sought refuge in neighboring African countries. (The request was for the American Government and U.S. companies to provide scholarships and travel documents for the student refugees.)

*November 25*—The *New York Times* reported that Rhodesia was building three airfields capable of handling transport planes. (The fields are reportedly located at Hartley, Wankie, and Buffalo Range.)

*November 26*—Black Nationalist leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo accepted a British proposal to set March 1, 1978, as the date by which Rhodesia—under black majority rule—would be declared independent. (The agreement broke a 3-week deadlock which had threatened to end the conference.)

*November 26*—The *Washington Post* reported that South African security police appear to have launched a major crackdown on church groups. (According to the report, the facilities of eight major religious organizations were searched, including the Christian Institute and the South African Council of Churches, and at least five members of four groups had been detained.)

*November 27*—South African police and black demonstrators clashed in Cape Town, South Africa in the first serious disorder since the riots of last summer.

*November 29*—The United Nations representative in Angola stated that one of six Angolans had been uprooted by the civil war, and that malnutrition had led to epidemics of tuberculosis and tetanus. (The United Nations relief program totals $80 million: $32.5 and 48 tons of food.)

*November 29*—The participants in the Geneva Conference on Rhodesia began formal discussions on the creation of an interim government.

*November 29*—The *Washington Post* reported that there was widespread speculation in diplomatic circles about plans to form a South Atlantic Treaty Organization to counter growing Soviet naval presence in the south Atlantic. (According to the report, such an organization would include Brazil, South Africa, and possibly Argentina and Uruguay.)

*November 29*—According to the *New York Times*, the Angolan Benguela railroad has been repaired, but Zaire had refused to sign an agreement to allow goods to be shipped on it. (Without Zaire's cooperation, Zambia is also prevented from using the Benguela.)

*December 1*—Angola was admitted to the United Nations as the 146th member.

***December 2***—At the end of a long and controversial trial, four South African students and a university lecturer, all white, were acquitted of charges of conspiring to promote the aims of two banned groups, the Communist Party and the African National Congress.

***December 2***—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland stated that Britain was ready to play a "direct role" in a transition government in Rhodesia, if it was the general view that it would be helpful.

***December 3***—The Constitutional Conference meeting in Windhoek, Namibia, announced that a multiracial interim government would be established within 6 months.

***December 3***—South Africa's Commissioner General in Namibia, Jannie de Wit, warned that South African forces may apply hot pursuit tactics to wipe out SWAPO guerrilla bases in Angola.

***December 5***—The *Washington Post* reported that an economic and political study of southern Africa being made by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) had come under attack by African nationalist organizations and their sympathizers in the United States, who have characterized it as a blueprint for American intervention in southern Africa.

***December 7***—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith returned to the Geneva Conference after a month long absence.

***December 7***—Botswana's Director of Information announced that Botswana would not harbor nationalist guerrillas operating against South Africa or Rhodesia despite pressures from other African nations to do so.

***December 7***—In the first incident of urban guerrilla tactics, a bomb exploded in a white restaurant in Johannesburg, South Africa.

***December 9***—The *Washington Post* reported that an estimated 400 Americans, most of whom were Vietnam veterans, are currently serving in the Rhodesian army.

***December 11***—Newsday, the Long Island newspaper, reported that a 3-week study had indicated that the death toll from racial disturbances in Soweto, South Africa, was at least 75 percent higher than figures released by South African Government authorities.

***December 12***—The *New York Times* reported that Secretary of State Kissinger and British Foreign Secretary Crosland had discussed several strategies aimed at breaking the deadlock at the Geneva Conference on Rhodesia. (It was reported that ideas have focused on appointing a British executive officer and a Briton as defense minister and as minister of law and order.)

***December 14***—The Geneva Conference on Rhodesia adjourned, to be resumed on January 17, 1977. (Chairman Ivor Richard announced that during the interim, he would visit Africa to gain support for compromise proposals.)

***December 15***—Rhodesian Foreign Minister P. K. Van der Byl stated that he could see no role for Britain in the transitional period except in the form of a diplomatic representation, and he dismissed the possibility that a British role could break the impass over insistence by both the black and white sides that the military and police authority be in their respective hands in the transition period.

***December 17***—Rhodesian troops, backed by jet fighters and light bombers, struck into Mozambique in pursuit of black nationalist guerrillas.

***December 17***—The *New York Times* reported that American efforts to bring about a Geneva Conference on independence for Namibia had been unsuccessful and probably would not be revived until President-elect Carter took office.

***December 18***—The *Washington Post* reported that a new British-American peace proposal for Rhodesia included a proposal to put a mixed racial team of Commonwealth officers in charge of Rhodesia's military and police. (According to the report, the forces would come from Canada, Nigeria, and India.)

***December 19***—Botswana announced that it would ask for an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council to seek help against what it called acts of aggression by Rhodesia.

***December 20***—The U.N. General Assembly approved a resolution that, for the first time, endorsed "armed struggle" for Namibia to secure independence from South Africa. (The United States opposed the resolution which was approved 107–6.)

***December 20***—The International Commission of Jurists stated in a report that the Angolan Court that sentenced American Daniel Gearhart and three other mercenaries to death in June had used tenuous legal reasoning. (It noted that the crime of being a mercenary did not exist in Angolan law at the time of the trial and that there was little direct evidence against the defendants.)

***December 20***—Rhodesian security forces stated that at least 26 black workers from a tea estate were shot to death by black guerrillas.

***December 21***—A Soviet embassy spokesman in Zambia said that Moscow would seriously consider any official request made by Botswana for military aid to help the African country repulse alleged Rhodesian attacks along its borders, although he added that Botswana had not yet requested such aid. (Earlier, the Botswana Foreign Minister stated that Botswana would consider an official offer of arms aid from the Soviet Union. Botswana has claimed that Rhodesian forces have made repeated incursions and are responsible for 31 incidents of kidnaping and property destruction.)

***December 22***—The U.N. Security Council condemned South Africa and accused it of trying to force Lesotho into recognizing the neighboring Transkei territory as an independent country.

***December 22***—Britist Chairman of the Geneva Conference on Rhodesia, Ivor Richard, announced that Britain was considering four possible methods of administering Rhodesia's defense and justice ministries as the country moves toward black majority rule. The alternatives include: (1) direct control, by a Briton, of the two ministries; (2) control of the two ministries by a committee composed equally of Rhodesian whites and blacks with a neutral, presumably British, chairman; (3) control of one of the ministries by a Rhodesian white and of the other by a black; and (4) control of both ministries by a Rhodesian white who is not a member of the governing Rhodesian Front Party.

***December 27***—Disorders between rival black groups in black townships in Cape Town, South Africa, reportedly left 24 dead and 97 injured.

***December 28***—Winnie Mandela, jailed in South Africa since August under the Internal Security Act, was released from prison, but immediately served with a banning and house arrest order.

***December 28***—The *Washington Post* reported that the Zambian Government had ordered officials of UNITA, one of the defeated Angolan liberation movements, to leave Zambia. (The decision was reportedly made to comply with the OAU Charter which does not allow member states to harbor groups fighting against the legal government of another member.)

***December 29***—It was announced that Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny would visit Zambia, Mozambique, and Tanzania early in March 1977 in the first tour ever made of southern Africa by any of the top three Kremlin leaders.

***December 29***—South African police announced that at least 86 people had been killed in clashes in Natal Province over the Christmas weekend.

***December 29***—The South African police announced the release of the last of 102 blacks detained under South Africa's Internal Security Act during the racial unrest that broke out 6 months ago. (According to the South African Institute of Race Relations, more than 300 other blacks still were being held without trial under other security laws.)

***December 29***—The State Department announced it was sending the deputy assistant secretary for African Affairs William Edmondson to Africa to support the mission of Rhodesia Conference Chairman Ivor Richard. (Richard is visiting various African nations to explore "the nature and extent of a possible interim government" to rule Rhodesia.)

***December 29***—Two black members of the Rhodesian cabinet, Chief Chirau and Chief Kayisa Ndiweni, resigned to head a new political party called the Zimbabwe United Peoples Organization. (They said that the party would owe allegiance to neither the government nor the divided African National Council but would try to bridge the gap between them and peacefully bring about majority rule as soon as possible.)

***December 31***—Prime Minister Ian Smith pledged to give careful consideration to new Rhodesian settlement proposals that would be presented by Ivor Richard, but he warned that an abandonment of a set of earlier Kissinger proposals would jeopardise his government's agreement to hand over majority rule within 2 years.

***December 31***—The *New York Times* reported that in a meeting with Secretary of State designate Cyrus Vance, South African Ambassador R. F. Botha had stressed South Africa's desire to continue working with the United States for a settlement in Rhodesia and Namibia, but had also emphasized his government's refusal to have outsiders tell it how to manage its own affairs.

## CYPRUS [1]

***January 6***—Turkey and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement providing for expanded economic ties.

***January 15***—Speaking on the Cyprus situation, former Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit, in an interview in the *Cyprus News*, stated that an early settlement was essential for Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey.

***January 17***—Greek Cypriot leader Clerides withdrew his resignation as his community's representative in intercommunal talks with the Turkish Cypriots. (Clerides had announced his resignation on January 14.)

***January 17***—Turkish defense officials announced plans to purchase a squadron (16 aircraft) each of U.S. F–4 and F–104 jet aircraft.

***January 18***—Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil announced that intercommunal talks on Cyprus were scheduled to resume on February 17 as a result of U.N. Secretary General Waldheim's contacts with Greek Cypriot leaders.

***January 20***—The *Washington Post* reported that identification of the assassins of U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus, Rodger P. Davies, was learned by American intelligence within an hour after Davies had been killed on August 19, 1974. (The gunmen, reportedly belonging to EOKA–B, were still serving in the Cypriot security forces.)

***January 25***—The Turkish Government announced the withdrawal of 2,000 more of its troops from Cyprus, bringing to 12,000 the number of military personnel withdrawn from the island since the July 1974 invasion.

***January 27***—A Cyprus Government spokesman claimed that thousands of Turkish settlers were preparing to move into the Greek Cypriot quarter of Famagusta.

***February 1***—TASS reported that observers from Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia, by invitation of the Kremlin, had arrived in Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia, to watch Soviet military maneuvers.

***February 4***—In an interview with the Munich newspaper, *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, West German Defense Minister Georg Leber, on his return from 3 days of talks in Ankara, described the U.S. embargo on arms to Turkey as "dumb and dangerous;" Leber warned that the arms ban opened NATO's southern flank to Soviet intrusions and that it could prevent the Cyprus settlement it had intended to achieve.

***February 4***—It was reported that West German defense sources broadly confirmed recent press reports that Turkey desired to purchase between $280 and $400 million in arms from West Germany over the next 4 years, including some 50 Leopard tanks, anti-tank weapons, aircraft, and naval vessels.

---

[1] Prepared by Brenda Branaman, Foreign Affairs Analyst.



81-813 O - 77 - 10

***February 5***—In his second report to Congress on the progress of Cyprus negotiations, President Ford said he was encouraged by recent indications that efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the Cyprus situation were moving in the right direction, including resumption of intercommunal talks and a "process of reconciliation" between Turkey and Greece.

***February 10***—It was announced that the visit to Washington by Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil, scheduled for the week beginning February 9, had been postponed. (Caglayangil had been expected to sign a new United States-Turkish defense agreement; press reports indicated that Turkish Government and public opinion reaction to recent Senate moves to continue restrictions on military aid to Turkey had created an unfavorable climate in Ankara for announcing the signing of a long-term defense agreement with the United States.)

***February 13***—Greece and the United States agreed on the text of a new and more restrictive "status of forces" agreement to govern the presence of American military personnel in Greece.

***February 18***—Turkish Prime Minister Demirel said that Turkey must review its relations with the United States because of Washington's "antagonistic attitude" toward Turkey.

***February 22***—In Vienna, after 5 days of discussion, Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders laid down a two-stage timetable for further talks on the future of Cyprus, and voiced confidence that negotiations were back on course after months of delay. (U.N. Secretary General Waldheim announced that the two sides had promised to exchange written proposals on the territorial and constitutional issues for a settlement and would meet in May.)

***February 23***—The State Department announced that Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil would visit Washington on March 24–25 for discussions with administration officials on the United States-Turkish defense relationship.

***February 25***—Greece began military exercises in the Aegean Sea and near the Turkish border, and Turkey scheduled air and sea maneuvers for the following day.

***March 3***—According to UPI, a group of House Democrats indicated that they would try to limit U.S. military aid to Turkey but not attempt to reimpose a congressional arms embargo when the House debates the International Security Assistance bill.

***March 17***—The *Washington Post* reported that Nicos Sampson, a former guerrilla who was President of Cyprus for 8 days after the 1974 coup that toppled Archbishop Makarios, was arrested and charged for his part in the military takeover.

***March 18***—According to the *London Times*, former Greek Prime Minister Mr. Panayotis Kanellopoulos, warned that the partitioning of Cyprus "to spare foreign governments a headache . . . might lead to war."

***March 24***—A group of Greek-Americans demonstrated outside the State Department as Turkish Foreign Minister Ishan Caglayangil arrived for negotiations with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger over resumption of defense cooperation.

*March 27*—Secretary of State Kissinger and Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil signed a 4-year agreement restoring U.S. privileges at defense facilities in Turkey. The agreement was believed to carry a price tag of $1 billion in U.S. aid over the 4 years.

*March 29*—The *Washington Post* reported that municipal and general elections were scheduled for May and June in the Turkish zone of Cyprus.

*March 30*—At a hearing of the House International Relations Committee, Secretary of State Kissinger was told that the Congress would not approve the new 4-year aid accord with Turkey without some progress on the Cyprus crisis.

*March 30*—Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil said that if the U.S. Congress refused to ratify the new United States-Turkish defense pact, the agreement permitting American bases in Turkey would end.

*March 30*—The *Washington Post* reported that observers in Athens called the United States-Turkish accord "a serious blow" to an understanding between Washington and Athens on U.S. bases in Greece. The Athens Government called a mission it had sent to Washington to negotiate the future of the bases.

*March 31*—Greek Cypriot negotiator Glafkos Clerides had talks with Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash.

*April 1*—The *New York Times* reported the opinion of Western diplomats that Greece feared the new United States-Turkish agreement would tip the balance of power in the Aegean toward Ankara.

*April 2*—According to a U.N. press release, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council that recent talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders have centered on territorial and constitutional issues, and on humanitarian questions.

*April 2*—The Turkish Cabinet agreed to let Parliament decide the fate of U.S. bases in Turkey. According to the *Washington Post,* political commentators see the unexpected move as (1) an attempt to absolve the Government of opposition charges that it was acting against Turkey's interests in allowing American installations directed against the Soviet Union; and (2) a notification to the U.S. Congress that if it amends the agreement or attempts to link it with Cyprus, the pact would be rejected by both the Turkish Government and the National Assembly.

*April 6*—Between 2,000 and 3,000 young Greek Cypriots attacked the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia with rocks and burning sticks to protest the proposed resumption of American military aid to Turkey.

*April 8*—Gladfkos Clerides resigned as chief negotiator for Greek Cypriots after it became known that he had made a secret agreement to submit his side's proposals before the Turkish Cypriots submitted theirs.

*April 8*—Turkish-Cypriot President Denktash rejected the Greek-Cypriot proposal on the territorial issue. According to a Turkish language radio, the proposal would give the Turkish Cypriot Administration control over 20 percent of the island's territory under a federal state. The Turkish Cypriots now control about 40 percent of the territory.

*April 9*—President Ford reported to Congress on the progress of the Cyprus negotiations. He said that the two sides had achieved a significant advance by their agreement on a procedural formula which would allow them to exchange their positions on the key issues of the Cyprus problem.

*April 12*—For the second time in the month, between 2,000 and 3,000 Greek Cypriot demonstrators stoned the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia to protest planned American military aid to Turkey.

*April 15*—The *Washington Post* reported that the Turkish-Cypriot Administration accepted the appointment of Tassos Papadopoulos as Greek-Cypriot negotiator and named its own representative as Umit Suleiman Onan. Papadopoulos was the Greek-Cypriot Deputy President of the House of Representatives, and Onan was President of the Turkish Cypriot legislative assembly.

*April 15*—The United States and Greece initialed a 4-year accord to provide Athens with $700 million worth of arms aid in return for continued use of four American-manned military bases in Greece.

*April 17*—The *Washington Post* reported that Turkey's leftist opposition criticized the U.S.-Greek Agreement as negating the U.S.-Turkish military pact.

*April 17*—The *New York Times* reported that the latest peace proposal offered by Turkish Cypriots was rejected by the Greek-Cypriot Government. President Makarios said the document made no "concrete proposals on the territorial aspect of the problem."

*April 17*—In a parliamentary briefing on the U.S.-Greek defense cooperation agreement, Greek Premier Constatine Karamanlis proposed that Greece and Turkey (1) agree to end their arms race, and (2) conclude a nonaggression pact and seek a peaceful solution of their disputes. In response to the speech, Turkish Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel said that Turkey was ready to start negotiations on the suggested pact but denied that there was an arms race in the area.

*April 19*—Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil said that he was ready to meet with Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios to discuss the Greek offer of a nonaggression pact.

*April 19*—Representative Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.) had talks with Turkish-Cypriot President Denktash and Greek-Cypriot President Makarios on the Cyprus problem.

*April 29*—According to UPI, Representative Stephen Solarz, at a news conference in his office, called for lifting the partial arms embargo against Turkey and urged Congress to approve the Ford administration's projected new defense accords with both Turkey and Greece.

*April 30*—It was announced in Nicosia that the first meeting of the new negotiators for the Cyprus problem would take place on May 12 in the presence of Mr. Perez de Cuellar, Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary General. The meeting would deal with humanitarian issues.

*May 3*—Turkish-Cypriot Bayrak Radio reported that the Greek-Cypriot administration had rejected the Turkish-Cypriot proposal for an interim government on the island and had claimed that the suggestion was aimed at undermining the Greek-Cypriot Government.

*May 4*—According to a Greek-Cypriot Government press release, the Greek-Cypriot negotiator Tasos Papadopoulos, replying to Turkish-Cypriot proposals in a letter to U.N. Special Representative de Cuellar, said that the Turkish-Cypriot side had failed to present any concrete proposals on the territorial issue and was interested only in prolonging the negotiations and "using the intervening time for consolidating the de facto situation created by the use of military forces."

*May 4*—Agence France Presse reported that new Greek and Turkish-Cypriot negotiations, scheduled for May 12, were postponed indefinitely at the request of the Turkish-Cypriots.

*May 12*—Nicosia Domestic Service reported that the Greek-Cypriot Foreign Ministry had conveyed a note to the U.N. Special Representative de Cuellar and the ambassadors of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council denouncing the Turkish actions and intentions concerning the enclaved people and asking that pressure be exerted on Turkey to end the tribulations of the enclaved people.

*May 12*—According to Agence France Presse, Turkey announced at the Islamic Conference in Istanbul that it had authorized the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) to open an office in Turkey. The gesture was viewed as a bid for Arab support for the cause of the Turkish-Cypriots. Turkish-Cypriot President Rauf Denktash was admitted to the conference as an observer.

*May 16*—The *Washington Post* reported that a UNESCO report on the looting and vandalism of Greek churches in the Turkish-occupied sector of Cyprus was suppressed by the organization for fear of upsetting both Greeks and Turks.

*May 20*—The *New York Times* reported that the British Government's decision not to intervene militarily in the Cyprus crisis in 1974 was criticized in a report issued by a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

*May 21*—The *Washington Post* reported that U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met separately with the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers at the Oslo meeting of NATO's foreign ministers to discuss the Cyprus dispute.

*May 23*—The *Washington Post* reported that Greek Foreign Minister Bitsios and Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil met in Oslo and discussed Cyprus among other matters involving relations between the two countries.

*May 26*—According to Turkish-Cypriot Bayrak Radio, the Turkish-Cypriot side announced its willingness to negotiate the territorial aspects of the Cyprus problem within the framework of the Brussels Accord but with certain specified conditions.

*May 27*—Nicosia Domestic Service reported the first meeting held by the new negotiators in the Inter-Cypriot talks, Tasos Papadopoulos and Umit Onan. Earlier, Mr. Onan had indicated that the talks would be on the humanitarian issues.

*May 31*—Turkish-Cypriot Bayrak Radio quoted President Rauf Denktash as accusing Greek-Cypriot President Makarios of sabotaging talks on the future of Cyprus when Makarios rejected a Turkish-Cypriot proposal to divide the island between the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities.

*June 1*—Bayrak Radio reported that Turkish-Cypriot President Denktas had responded to allegations in the Greek-Cypriot press concerning territorial issues with the statement that Turkish-Cypriots cannot accept a system where they would get only 27 percent of the island. However, Denktas said that his side was ready to discuss border adjustments.

*June 2*—Bayrak Radio reported that Tasos Papadopoulos, the Greek-Cypriot Representative in the intercommunal talks, had rejected Turkish-Cypriot Representative Umit Onan's May 25 proposals on the territorial issue. Papadopoulos said there was no basis in Onan's proposals to warrant the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

*June 7*—In his fourth report to Congress on the progress of the Cyprus negotiations President Ford said that during Oslo NATO ministerial meeting in May Secretary of State Kissinger, in separate meetings with Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers, stressed the need for prompt discussion of the key issues in the Cyprus problem. Also at Oslo, Secretary Kissinger publicly reiterated the Ford administration's position that the current territorial division of Cyprus cannot be permanent.

*June 8*—U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, in a report to the Security Council, recommended that the Council approve a 6-month extension of the U.N. peace-keeping force for Cyprus and said that the parties concerned had agreed to the force's continued presence.

*June 8*—Bayrak Radio reported that Greek-Cypriot President Makarios, in a recent statement made at Dheftera village, repeated his proposal for a unitary state. Turkish-Cypriot President Denktas responded by repeating demands for a biregional federal system of government for the island.

*June 11*—UPI reported that Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil said Turkey would close 26 American bases on its territory permanently if the U.S. Congress failed to ratify the United States-Turkish defense cooperation pact.

*June 15*—The U.N. Security Council extended for 6 months the life of the U.N. Peace Force in Cyprus.

*June 16*—U.N. Secretary General Waldheim, acting under the new Security Council resolution renewing the mandate of the U.N. Peace Force in Cyprus, moved to arrange an early resumption of talks between the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities.

*June 16*—President Ford in a message to Congress requested approval and authorization of appropriations to implement the United States-Turkish defense cooperation agreement.

*June 21*—According to Bayrak Radio, National Unity Party (NUP) leader Rauf Denktas was elected President in the Turkish-Cypriot elections.

*June 24*—The *Washington Post* reported that discussions were held between Romania and Turkey on Cyprus, the Middle East and other issues. In those discussions, Fahri Koruturk of Turkey said his country wanted the Cyprus issue settled between the two Cypriot communities and not through international talks.

*July 1*—The *Washington Post* reported that several Greek naval vessels had moved into Aegean waters near the Greek island of Lesbos, close to the Turkish coast, where a Turkish survey vessel was expected to begin prospecting for oil in early July.

***July 6***—According to Bayrak Radio, in response to a statement by U.S. Ambassador to Athens Kubisch that all foreign forces in Cyprus should withdraw from the island, the Turkish Foreign Ministry announced that the withdrawal of Turkish forces from Cyprus was out of the question.

***July 8***—The *Washington Post* reported that the Greek-Cypriot National Guard had gone on alert following an increase in tension between Greece and Turkey over the Aegean Sea.

***July 13***—According to Ankara Domestic Service, U.N. Secretary General Waldheim's Special Representative in Cyprus, Perez de Cuellar, arrived in Ankara to hold talks on the Cyprus issue. De Cuellar said that he would confer with Greek Government officials in Athens after his contacts in Ankara and that he would then submit the results of his talks to Secretary General Waldheim.

***July 14***—According to a Turkish Embassy statement, Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil stated that the Turkish Government "has repeatedly declared its desire to make the Aegean a sea of peace and cooperation between Greece and Turkey . . . We have, however, made it very clear that we could not accept the Aegean to be regarded as a Greek lake."

***July 14***—According to the *Washington Post*, Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, Ambassador J. G. Debeus, and other U.N. officials, said that no Turkish opium has been detected on the illicit world market since 1974, when Turkey abrogated its agreement with the United States not to cultivate the opium poppy. Debeus said that the Turkish cultivation control program is apparently working satisfactorily and that the United Nations intends to give Turkey an additional $3.7 million to strengthen existing controls.

***July 16***—The *London Times* reported that, following an inner Cabinet meeting presided over by Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis, an official statement said that it was "astonishing that while we are continuing the contacts sought by them, the Turkish Government threatens to carry out seismic research in areas where it has no right to do so. It is evident that this would be an arbitrary act that belies Turkey's claims that she wishes to have a dialogue."

***July 20***—Bayrak Radio reported that Turkish-Cypriot President Rauf Denktas, in a speech marking the second anniversary of the Turkish landings in Cyprus, stated that the Greek-Cypriot policy of enosis made inevitable the Turkish operation on July 20, 1974. He further stated that the Greek-Cypriot proposal of a unitary state was unrealistic but that an agreement between the two Cypriot communities was possible in the form of a bizonal federation.

***July 20***—A Nicosia Public Information press release reported that President Archbishop Makarios, in a speech at a rally on the second anniversary of the Turkish invasion, said that his government would attempt to further internationalize the Cyprus problem if the intercommunal talks fail. In addition, he said that his government would accept the offer of the EEC to help find a solution as long as the community's efforts did not conflict with the efforts of the United Nations.

***July 23***—According to a Turkish Embassy statement, the Turkish seismic ship *Sismik I* sailed for the Aegean Sea with 40 scientists, experts, and crewmen on board.

***July 24***—Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) said Turkey was violating cease-fire provisions in Cyprus and urged President Ford to stop processing Turkish requests for new military equipment.

***July 26***—The *Washington Post* reported that Turkey was planning to order 40 American Phantom F–4E planes during July.

***July 27***—The *Washington Post* reported, alluding to NATO pressures, that behind-the-scene negotiations were under way to allow a Turkish oil survey ship to test in Aegean waters without violating Greek seabed rights.

***July 29***—The *Washington Post* reported that former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, at a luncheon with reporters in the United States, said (1) Turkey cannot accept a Greek domination of the seabed and airspace in the Aegean, (2) the Turkish Government could have made conciliatory gestures on the Cyprus problem, and (3) that the Aegean dispute and the Cyprus problem could both be settled by high-level discussions between Greece and Turkey "without U.S. interference."

***July 29***—According to the *Washington Star* fighting broke out among 1,000 persons attending an election rally addressed by Glafcos Clerides, a right-wing leader of Greek-Cypriots.

***August 5***—UPI reported that congressional sources had indicated the United States-Turkish defense cooperation agreement would be rejected by a floor vote in the House of Representatives because of election-year politics and a lack of diplomatic progress toward a Cyprus settlement.

***August 6***—In his message to Congress on progress made toward a negotiated Cyprus settlement, President Ford stated that while limited progress on subsidiary issues had been made through intercommunal talks, the central points of contention remained unresolved, and "new frictions continue to arise on the island as each side seeks to maintain or improve its position, either locally on the island or on the wider international stage."

***August 18***—It was announced that the International Court of Justice at The Hague would convene on August 25 to examine Greece's request for the court to judge its Aegean seabed dispute with Turkey.

***August 19***—The Turkish seismic ship *Sismik I* left the port of Izmir to resume seabed exploration surveys in "Turkish and international waters" of the Aegean. (It was reported that Greece was dispatching a destroyer and gunboat to shadow the Turkish vessel.)

***August 23***—Turkish Prime Minister Demirel outlined four major issues underlying disputes between his country and Greece: (1) the Greek violation of the 1959 Zurich-London Agreement that gave rise to the Cyprus conflict; (2) the militarization since 1964 of Greek Aegean islands off the Turkish coast in contravention of the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne and the 1947 Paris Convention; (3) unilateral claims by Greece over the Aegean continental shelf and air space "under the illusion that such claims would secure rights;" and (4) the "perennial issue" of Greek oppression of Turks in western Thrace.

***August 25***—The U.N. Security Council urged Greece and Turkey to resume negotiations in order to settle their dispute over the search for offshore oil in the Aegean. (A resolution, adopted by consensus without a vote, also appealed to the two countries to exercise the utmost restraint, reduce tensions in the Aegean, and take into account such legal advice as the International Court of Justice could offer. After the session, the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey met briefly to determine the form of talks between the two countries to resolve the problem.)

***August 25***—Greece requested the International Court of Justice to grant an injunction prohibiting Turkey from continuing seabed surveys in contested areas in the Aegean.

***August 26***—Assistant Secretary of State Arthur A. Hartman gave a briefing on the Aegean situation before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs.

***August 29***—Turkish Prime Minister Demirel said that Greece must withdraw its request for an injunction to the International Court of Justice before any direct talks on the disputed continental shelf and territorial waters of the Aegean could be held. (Demirel also stated that there could be no solution to his country's dispute with Greece over Cyprus "as long as Greece receives the support of the United States"; but he did say that Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash's intention of proclaiming an independent Turkish-Cypriot state on October 29 was not Turkish Government policy.)

***August 31***—Nikos Sampson, who had been established by the ruling Greek junta as President of the short-lived regime that had overthrown the government of Archbishop Makarios in July 1974, was sentenced to 20 years in prison by the Nicosia Assize Court. (Sampson, who, on August 23, had pleaded guilty to a charge of "aiding in carrying out warlike operations," told the court: "I do not repent what I have done.")

***September 1***—Greek naval units moved into the western Aegean after Turkey had issued a notice to mariners that its survey ship *Sismik I* would extend seabed exploration to the western part of that sea.

***September 1***—The Greek Government granted a request by the Turkish national airline to resume flights between Istanbul and Athens and Izmir and Athens which had been interrupted in 1974.

***September 3***—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey would meet later in September to set up machinery to resolve their Aegean Sea dispute, as well as other differences, including Turkish demands for demilitarization of Greek islands off the Turkish coast, air control rights over the Aegean, and the plight of the Turkish minority in western Thrace.

***September 5***—The Greek Cypriot coalition of centrists, socialists, and Communists scored a clean sweep in the parliamentary elections, winning 34 of 35 seats on a platform of full support for Archbishop Makarios, with the remaining seat going to an independent. (The Conservative Party of Glafkos Clerides failed to win a single seat under the simple majority system used.)

***September 7***—The *Washington Post* reported that a confidential staff report to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations recommended Congress defer action on the United States-Turkish Defense Cooperation Agreement until it was also ready to act on a similar agreement with Greece.

***September 11***—The International Court of Justice rejected the Greek Government's request for a ban on the activities of the Turkish survey ship *Sismik I* in the Aegean.

***September 15***—Under Secretary of State Habib said before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that there had been a serious loss of intelligence as a result of the closure of U.S. installations in Turkey. (Deputy Defense Secretary Ellsworth stated before the committee that the intelligence facilities were vital to check on Soviet military activities, to monitor any new SALT agreement, and to restrain the Soviet air force from adding air power to the naval threat in the Mediterranean.)

***September 28***—The *New York Times* reported that Turkish Defense Minister Ferit Melen had told a group of Western legislators that Ankara remained "a sincere and faithful member" of NATO, but that the feelings of mutual trust and confidence between Turkey and its allies—in particular, the United States—had suffered severe damage, and elections in Turkey in 1977 could bring to power a government less committed to NATO.

***October 4***—In his sixth report to Congress on progress in the Cyprus negotiations President Ford suggested a set of principles which might aid in a Cyprus settlement: (1) preservation of Cypriot independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; (2) reduction of the area currently controlled by the Turkish side; (3) provision for the economic and humanitarian needs of the two Cypriot communities, including the refugees; (4) constitutional provision of self-government for the two Cypriot communities; and (5) withdrawal of foreign military forces other than the U.N. forces.

***October 6***—According to Ankara Domestic Service Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil, in a New York meeting with Columbia University professors and officials, said that the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus before an agreement was reached between the two Cypriot communities was out of the question. Commenting on Turkish-American relations, he said that immediate ratification of the Defense Cooperation Agreement by the Congress would: (1) reestablish productive cooperation between Turkey and the United States, and (2) contribute to the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem and to disputes between Turkey and Greece.

***October 17***—The *Washington Post* reported that a meeting of the EEC-Turkey Association Council was postponed for the third time, underscoring Turkey's growing rift with its Western allies. Turkey had hoped to win better conditions for its exports and workers in Europe.

***October 18***—According to Ankara Domestic Service the International Court of Justice has given a delay of 12 months to Turkey and of 7 months to Greece to state whether they accept the court's jurisdiction on the Turkish-Greek dispute over the issue of oil exploration in the Aegean Sea.

***October 26***—Ankara Domestic Service reported that the Turkish-Greek talks on the Aegean continental shelf will resume in Bern, Switzerland, on November 2, and issues related to Aegean airspace were expected to be discussed during talks in Paris between Turkish and Greek technical delegations on the same date.

***October 30***—The *Washington Post* reported that Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil had publicly suggested for the first time the formation of an interim government on Cyprus bringing together the island's divided Greek and Turkish communities.

***November 1***—The *Washington Post* reported that the Turkish-Cypriots had accelerated their efforts to expel the ethnic Greeks from northern Cyprus. The campaign came at a time when prospects for serious negotiations and a political solution appeared bleak.

***November 10***—According to the *Washington Post,* the United States, in a public gesture of support for Turkey, voted in favor of a U.N. motion that if it had passed would have allowed Rauf Denktash, president of the Turkish-Cypriot state, to speak during the U.N. General Assembly debate on Cyprus.

***November 13***—The *New York Times* reported the approval of a U.N. General Assembly resolution which (1) demanded the withdrawal of Turkish troops occupying the northern part of the island, (2) called for an end to foreign interference, and (3) requested Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to renew efforts to secure a resumption of negotiations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. The resolution was approved 94–1 with 27 abstentions. The United States and Western European countries abstained.

***November 13***—The *Los Angeles Times* reported the concern of State Department officials that an impending Soviet-Turkish "declaration of political principles," to be signed in the next few months, could further erode Turkey's already tenuous association with NATO. The signing of such a document by the Turkish Government was further viewed by U.S. officials as a reaction to the prospect that the incoming Democratic administration may follow a pro-Greek policy.

***November 17***—The *Washington Post* reported that during talks at Bern, Switzerland, Turkey and Greece had reached an agreement that would freeze their conflict on the Aegean Sea until a negotiated settlement was reached. This meant that the two sides would not engage in research or exploitation of possible oil deposits in disputed regions of the Aegean Sea.

***November 23***—The *Washington Post* reported that a joint communique issued from talks at Athens said that Greece and Turkey had failed to agree on the reopening of air corridors over the Aegean Sea, closed in 1974 when Turkey invaded Cyprus; but the two sides had agreed to reopen a telephone line between civilian aviation commanders.

***December 1***—Bayrak Radio reported that Turkish-Cypriot President Denktash had called for resumption of the intercommunal negotiations.

***December 3***—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that, in a meeting with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, President-elect Carter had said he thought the U.S. military bases in Turkey were "important" and that he would hope that the United States might try to ratify an agreement with both Greece and Turkey "to continue an adequate military presence in those countries." Regarding reported enthusiastic celebrations by Greek-Cypriots over his election Carter said: ". . . I think the celebration was perhaps unwarranted if it was an assumption that I would lack objectivity." (Carter's statements to Greek communities in the United States during the election campaign led many Greeks to believe he would favor them in their dispute with the Turks over Cyprus.)

***December 9***—It was reported that Secretary of State-designate Vance exchanged views in New York with Gladfkos Clerides, Chairman of the Greek-Cypriot Unified Party.

***December 11***—According to Athens Domestic Service, Greek Foreign Minister Bitsios and Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil met at NATO headquarters in Brussels and reviewed progress in the Bern negotiations on the Aegean continental shelf and the Paris talks on airspace. The joint communique issued after the meeting indicated that Cyprus had not been discussed—an issue which they had earlier agreed to review.

***December 13***—It was reported that Secretary of State-designate Vance had sent messages to the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers who met in Brussels concerning their disputes which involve the United States such as the Cyprus and Aegean problems.

***December 14***—Bayrak Radio reported that Turkey and the Soviet Union initialed a 10-year cooperation agreement which provided for cooperation between the two countries in the fields of energy, oil refining, and iron and steel and aluminum production. Reports from Moscow said that Turkey and the Soviet Union also signed two more protocols covering trade and development.

***December 14***—The *London Times* reported that U.N. military documents disclosed that Turkish and Turkish-Cypriot authorities had systematically looted Greek-Cypriot property in the Turkish-occupied northern part of Cyprus.

***December 22***—According to the *Christian Science Monitor* Turkish Prime Minister Demirel said in a recent press conference that recent statements made by President-elect Carter and the appointment of Cyrus Vance to be his Secretary of State indicated to him that Carter would follow a "realistic" policy toward Turkey.

○

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3 1262 09114 0649